THLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS,
IAN RAILWAY
LERS' GUIDE.
OST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
les of all Indian Railways, Steam
ces of interest Inland and along the
raphic information, &c., &c.,
D MAP OF INDIA.
zette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,345—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

HIPPING.

AR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

RTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
....	7903	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sept,
......	7919	G. L. Langborne ..	14th ,,
......	8000	W. A. Wheler ...	21st ,,
L	5284	J. F. Jephson ...	28th ,,
......	7912	G. L. Langborne..	5th Oct.
ULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th ,,
AL ...	5281	J. F. Jephson	19th ,,
ONIA ..	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th ,,
SULAR	5287	T. Leigh	2nd Nov.
A	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th ,,
NIA ..	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,
......	8000	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
......	7903	J. L. Parfitt	30th ,,

marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Ply- lon, passengers for Brindisi transhipping

arked * proceed to Aden only, and Passen- e for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or

BAGGAGE must be sent to the BAL- PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the ious to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of gers is called to the importance of having Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination. enders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. Passengers must attend at that place between and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by alth Officer of the Port, and no one will be l on board the Mail Steamer unless so ex- and conveyed thence in the Company's steam Special attention is directed to these regu- which are imperative under the Venice Con-

of passengers cannot go on board the Mail

LOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

ny's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT- nally on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are rable terms. ers are despatched to China at frequent inter- Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
August, 1901.

N LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
AIL CONTRACT WITH
RIAN GOVERNMENT.

RIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ERATRIX.....	C. Belien	4,212	1st October 1901.
OPATRA......	......	4,022	1st November 1901.
ERATRIX	C. Belien....	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
R VENICE ...	Rs. 860.	Rs. 387-8.	Rs. 165.

E, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
	......	3,506	in January 1902
	P. Barberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
ths	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
ths	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

TICKETS TO LONDON.

e and Return Tickets are issued via , and other Routes.

ABLE TICKETS WITH THE IES MARITIMES CO.

w in a position to issue RETURN ne way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Messageries Maritimes Co., at

prove of special advantage to Pas- privilege leave. tranship at TRIESTE to another , which takes about 6 hours to

E, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, NGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
	A. Billaffer...	4.766.....	25th Sept. 1901.

ions, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
August, 1901.

CO., BOMBAY.

IAM WATSON & CO.,

ENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

k...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, Field Street, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 5th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 5th September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 6th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th September, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito...	15th Sept., 1901.
Dco. BALDUINO.	5,000	O. Canepa ...	15th Oct., 1901.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

A STEAMER..........................27th January, 1902.
A STEAMER..........................24th February, 1902.
A STEAMER..........................27th March, 1902.
A STEAMER..........................26th April, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets.	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	..	—	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th September, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL................	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.
SALAZIE..............	4,255	Aubert	21st Nov. 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 18th September, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS!

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.
By FOSTER & SONS and by BURKE & CO.
BASS'S BEERS.
Bottled by FOSTER and by STONE.
ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by IND COOPE & Co.
TREACHER'S PILSENER BEER.
SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.
SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

THE ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT
AS
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER
TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING
HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON
C. BECHSTEIN.
BERLIN AND LONDON.

The World's Greatest Pianists prefer the **BECHSTEIN** Piano to any other.

LISTZ *writes*......." For twenty-eight years I have now used your Pianos, and they have maintained their superiority. YOUR INSTRUMENTS ARE PERFECT."

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

A REQUEST.

WHILE thanking our Patrons for past favours, we beg to draw attention to the fact that we have no interest or responsibility in the concern of Messrs. MADON SONS & Co., now located next our Premises, and we should be extremely grateful if our Patrons will kindly take the trouble to note our firm's proper title, "M. T. MADON & Co., 24, Abdool Rehman Street." Corner Shop, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

We beg to inform our kind Patrons that ours has been the only firm doing business of Chemists and Druggists at Abdool Rehman Street, or near the Crawford Market, connected with the name of Madon, and our shop has been conducted at its present situation for the last 10 years.

We also hasten to make public the fact that we were never been in the employee of the Original Madon's Pharmacy, as some interested persons would lead the public to believe, and that there never was any firm known as "the Madon's Pharmacy."

MOST RELIABLE HOUSE FOR MEDICINES.
M. T. MADON & Co.,

Dispensing Chemists and Druggists, Dealers in all Goods connected with Medicine and Pharmacy. Our Stock is always fresh and complete in every detail, and in compounding Prescriptions we use only the purest drugs. We guarantee purity of Materials used.

Up-country Orders are promptly executed.

M. T. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
24, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FLAMMARION BINOCULAR.

A NEAT AND COMPACT

OFFERS THE GREATEST FIELD, POWER AND TELESCOPIC VISION IN THE COMPASS OF A SMALL GLASS.

Perfect Construction,
High Power,
Large Field.

THE FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Acute Definition,
Portability
Light.

For its size is Unequalled for Military, Naval and Sporting Purposes.

"JUMELLE 'FLAMMARION' CONSTRUITE SOUS LE PATRONAGE DE L'ILLUSTRE ASTRONOME."

Many British and Native Regiments now use the "FLAMMARION."

A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

"Flammarion" Field Glass, Cash Rs. 32, Credit Rs. 35.
"Flammarion" Opera Glass ,, ,, 20 ,, ,, 22.

Special quotations for large numbers to Regiments. Above prices include Military brown leather case with belt, slings and shoulderstraps for Field Glasses, and Morocco leather cases for Opera Glasses.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA,
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

170, SHAIK MEMON ST., } F. S. MADON & CO., } BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.

TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS

(LIMITED),
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the ***ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"*** given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—

"**Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures.**"

The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—

"**This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures,**"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW

WILL be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 26th and 27th September, 1901. Prospectus and entry forms may be had on application to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
5, Staveley Road, Poona.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Stand, Poona, at 8 A.M., on SATURDAY, 5th October, 1901.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secy. W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd September, 1901.

WANTED,

FOUR intelligent Europeans, Eurasians, or Parsees as TELEPHONE CLERKS in the Temporary Establishment Salary Rs. 10 per mensem. Apply personally to the undersigned, with character and Education Certificates.

E. A. KENYON,
Superintendent in charge,
Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1901.

THE HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Hindustan Pressing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1901, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance sheet made up to the year ending 31st July, 1901.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board,
MUNCHERSHAH N. CHANDABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 4th September, 1901.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HIDES and SKINS as per detail below to the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, from the 1st April, 1902, for a period of either three or five years and for either part (not being less than one third) or whole of the quantities stated.

Every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of the sum of Rupees 3,000 as earnest money in Government Promissory Notes or Treasury Receipts which will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers within thirty days of the opening of the Tenders, or upon the deposit of security to the amount of Rs. 10 per cent. upon the value of the stores allotted to successful Tenderers.

Tenders will be received up to NOON of MONDAY, the 30th of September, 1901, at which hour and date they will be opened.

Tender forms and all further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of annas 6 (six) for a set of forms.

Detail of Hides and Skins referred to above required annually:—

Hides	Buffalo dry Salted	No.	30,000	25 per cent. more or less.
„	Cow „ „	„	8500	
Skins	Goat fresh	„	3000	
„	Sheep „	„	3500	

E. WALKER, Major, R. A.,
Superintendent.

Harness and Saddlery Factory Office, Cawnpore, the 24th August, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of GANPATRAO LUXMAN UNGRANKER, late of Karwar Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

UMBABAI, widow of GANPATRAO LUXMAN UNGRANKER of Karwar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Alibag..........................Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 23rd day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
D. B. BINNING,
The 23rd day of August, 1901.

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Petioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SUTAR NARRON CARA, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased,

BAI JADIBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant, residing at 1st Pathan Street, House No. 89, outside the Fort..........................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar,
D. B. BINNING,
The 30th day of August, 1901.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of KOOMBHAR VELLA GHELLA, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant deceased.

KOOMBHAR RAMJI VELLA, the Son of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 1st Koombharwada Street, House No. 132, outside the Fort ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
D. B. BINNING.
The 30th day of August, 1901.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry goods.

On account of the concerned—
A quantity of piece goods, such as shirtings, jacconets, drill, etc.
1 case T red shirtings.
2 cases grey dhooties,
On account of the concerned—
2 cases taps and dies

AUCTION SALE OF OILY COTTON AND DROPPING.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Hongkong S. and M. Co., Ld., at the mill premises, Chinchpoogly, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Umbalal Jafferjee and Co.:—

A quantity of Oily Cotton and Dropping No. 2.

AUCTION SALE OF COB BOTTOMS, WASTES, ROPES, PICKERS, RAGS, OILY COTTON FLY, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Ld., at the mill premises, near Sopari Baug, Parel, on account and at the risk of Messrs. Umbalal Jafferjee and Co.:—

A quantity of Cob Bottoms, large unsized waste of sorts, colored wastes No. 1, Engine Ropes, old buffalo pickers, clean rags, oily cotton No. 2, roller grinding waste and clearer fly.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

MENESSE & Co
Bombay, 4th September, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

ENTREE DISHES, and VEGETABLE DISHES in best Nickel Silver Electroplated, Sheffield Manufacture in all shapes and sizes, engraved or plain, from Rs. 40.—MARCKS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per bottle Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SOFT-FRONTED Shirts, Colored and White, 6 for Rs. 24. Stiff Cuffs. White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff Fronts, 6 for Rs. 30. Four-fold Linen Collars, Latest Shapes, Rs. 7-8 per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

VICTORIA HOTEL, Princes Dock.—FRESH STOCK, Boneless Breakfast Bacon, on cut, at Ans. 12 per lb. Canadian Cream Cheddar Cheese, on cut, at Ans. 12 per lb.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents., for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

EDISON'S PHONOGRAPHS, complete with records, Rs. 35 and upwards. Catalogue free. F. B. THANAWALLA, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED an experienced ENGINE DRIVER, on a Salary of Rs. 35 to 40 per month. Those who have passed the 3rd Grade Examination in Mechanical Engineering only need apply, with Certificates, to the ASSISTANT ENGINEER, SANGOJI TANK WORKS, Bijapur District.

WANTED, by a YOUNG LADY, of good address, who has Matriculated, an APPOINTMENT as SECRETARY or COMPANION. References, given and required. Address "G. M.," care of this paper.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co., of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

WONDERFUL ELECTRIC RINGS—Marvellous cure for Hysteria, Asthma, Piles, Liver Complaints, Nervous Debility, Gout, Weakness, Diarrhœa, &c., by putting it only in the finger of left hand. Price Re. 1 each, dozen Rs. 10. Purchaser of a dozen will get one Ry. Reg. watch and chain free, guaranteed for 2 years.—NEWTON & Co., 64-2 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily. Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

"AUSTRALIAN BRANDY."—The "Lancet" says:—"A sound honest BRANDY which our Analysis and examination show to be of a FRAGRANCE, PURITY, and QUALITY second to none." Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—For sale at the GENERAL AGENCY, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 21 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers! Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreons, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us used old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME BRONZE FIGURES, BENTWOOD FURNITURE, RICH MAJOLICA WARE, IRON SAFES, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th and TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 5th instant at 2 p. m., each day, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following suitable for garden and hall decoration, consisting of handsome bronze figures with clocks, busts, rich majolica branched Jardinies with flower pots, marble clocks and time pieces, gilt bentwood sofas, chairs, easy and rocking chairs, Austrian safes of different sizes, mirror brackets, carpets, etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE GARDEN PLANTS.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, next to the Government Central Book Depot, a collection of choice plants, such as varieties of palms, dracena, crotons, lilies, ferns, magnolia, grandeflora and fuscata anthuriums, China pots, fish aquarium, etc, the property of Mr R J MOWJEE.

The above will be on view from Thursday next.

BONA FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings Tweeds Tennis Flannels, Woollen Flowered Crepons, Fancy Cotton Shirtings, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned the balance of a consignment of superior woollen and cotton goods arrived per ss Caledonia consisting of black and blue super-venetian and jubilee, coatings, corkscrew coatings, Scotch-tweed, fancy coloured tweed flannels, white serge woollens suiting flannels, fancy coloured flowered woollen crepons, cotton washing tweed and Oxford shirtings etc.

The pieces, which are from 3 to 24 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES.

On MONDAY next, the 9th Inst. at 2 P. M.. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following wines on account of the concerned.—

20 Cases Still Moselle Brauneberger,
5 „ „ „ „ „ pints.
20 „ „ „ „ Lieferer
5 „ „ „ „ „ pints
20 „ „ „ „ Trascher
3 „ „ „ „ „ pints,
24 „ Claret St. Julien.
5 „ Cerons (white wine,)
5 „ Barsac.
4 „ Sauterne.
15 „ Champagne (Rich dry).
4 „ Burgundy Beaune.
8 „ „ Sparkling.
3 „ Port Vinho Genuine,
5 „ „ Moscatel.
12 „ Sherry Vinho Fino,
16 „ Ale pints.

Connoisseurs are informed that the above consist of lots of choise wines and a rare chance is afforded them of securing supplies thereof being put up to auction merely with the view of closing accounts.

The above will be put up in small lots to suit buyers.

Samples may be had on payment at The General Agency, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 4th September, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY ROAD.

HIGH COURT.—O. O. C. J.
Originating Summons, 27th July, 1901.
Suit No. 547 of 1900.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others
vs.
Rehmatbai and others.

Under the decree, dated 21st November, 1900, made in the above suit, and under instructions of the Trustees of the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Trust Estate, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, the undermentioned property, in one or two lots, according to the requirements of the intending purchasers, one of which comprising the chawls with the intervening vacant ground abutting on the north on the property of People of India Mills Company and on the east on the Chinchpoogly Road, and the other will comprise the vacant ground adjoining, and which said two lots are more particularly shown on the plan of the said premises,

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 12340, bearing new Survey No. 3624, containing by admeasurement 34920, square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of Chinchpoogly Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Chinchpoogly Road, on the west by the property of Peerbhoy Rahimtoola and Tharia Topan, on the north partly by the property of the People of India Mills and partly of E. D. Sassoon and Co., and on the south partly by the property of the late Jagonnath Sunkerseth, and partly by the property of Hormusjee Juesawala, together with the chawls standing thereon.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite to Singer & Co., very valuable and handsome French-polished, teak and blackwood household furniture, of the latest design, made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing room suite, sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, drawing room cabinets, chiffoniers, marble top tables and teapoys, revolving and plain, top office tables, new designed bedsteads, single and double door almyras, wardrobes, chest of drawers, wall brackets, &c., &c.

The above property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order,
1 second hand strong palanquin office shigram,
1 bay Arab horse 14-1, 9 years old, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 chesnut arab pony, goes well in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BAPTY FLOUR MILL AT FALKLAND ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD, and also a PIECE OF VACANT LAND suitable for building purposes.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the spot by instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, the mortgagor the undermentioned immoveable property, together with the machinery articles, and things belonging thereto and hereinafter referred to:—

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the mill buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns, and offices erected thereon, situate on the north-east side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort and in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,141 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 201, 202, new No. 13727 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2189 and 2165, and street Nos. 237, 239, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by a road leading into the Falkland Road called Bapty Road and partly by the property of Rutonjee Dhunjibhai, on or towards the east by the properties belonging to the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, the said Rutonjee Dhunjibhai and Noomar Mahomed Essa, on or towards the south partly by the properties of Ramrutton Succaram and Abdoolali and partly by a temple, and on or towards the west partly by the property of the said Abdoolali and partly by the Falkland Road, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 147 square yards or thereabouts, situate at the corner of Falkland Road and Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, suitable for building purposes, and now which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All engines, boilers, mill gear, fixed and moveable machinery, mill accessories, plant, fixtures, implements, tools, and all other articles and things of the nature of or appertaining to machinery, which are now upon the said hereditaments and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applicat on may be made to the said mortgagees, or to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Attorneys for the Bank, at their office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardaseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 17th, WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Sassoon's bungalow "San Susi," Victoria Road, Byculla (where the kit has been removed for sale from "Lowjee Castle"), the valuable and handsome open carved and real gold gilt blackwood and teakwood and English mahogany household furniture, best platedware by "Elkington" rich glassware of the monogram of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, crockeryware, one sweet-toned mahogany semigrand piano by "Bluthner," 6. 8, 10, 12, and 18 lights glass chandeliers by "Nash," 1, 2, and 3 lights wall shades, 2 and 5 lights best plated table candelebras by "Elkington," large McCabe and English clocks, two large iron safes by Chubbs and Son, large pier glasses, German silver tables and chairs, oil-paintings and Oleograps, very old China vases and ornaments, brass and German silver bedsteads, large real bronge figures and stands, Hink's and Ditmar's table, hanking and wall lamps, large marble bath tubs and flower pots, rich marble and Alabaster figures, under glass domes, iron garden benches and chairs and tables, large English iron fountain (especially ordered out), large marble chair, iron garden lamp-posts with lamps, large parian flowerstand, large quantity of brass, copper brass, and copper utensils, one pair of handsome strong Australian horses, one English large State carriage, one strong phaeton, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view eight days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 4th September, 1901.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches,
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in.

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state. "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA"

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street
London, W. Ct.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD & CO LIMITED, 210 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00 000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper: Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Acting Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed .... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund.................... „ 12,00,000
Uncalled Capital............... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

		Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,

GORAKHPUR,

ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits, and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt),
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR,

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

SALES BY
MEHRJEE, JOHNS
No. 4, FORBES & ME
SALE OF VALUABLE LA
GAMDEVI AN
Under instructions from Mr. N
and Special Commissioner appoi
No. 41 of 1900, Bomanji Edulji
Shunker Bhende and others,
STON & Co. will sell by Publ
hereinafter firstly described on T
ber, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., Lot Nos. 1
side the Fort of Bombay), and o
September, 1901, at 5 p.m, Lot No
at the Auctioneers' Rooms, No. 4,
Fort.
PROPERTIES AT GAMDEVI
bay), on TUESDAY, the 10th Septer
LOT No. 1
All that piece or parcel of pension
buildings, sheds, trees and well then
in an oart called Lilawan, in the Re
Bombay, bearing Ward D No. 2772,
LOT No. 2.
All that piece or parcel of pension
buildings, sheds, trees and well ther
in an oart called Lilawan, in the Re
Bombay, bearing Ward D Nos. 2776
No. 6-7.
LOT No. 3.
A small plot, about 25 square yards
privies, and trees standing thereon, s
Lilawan, attached to the first and se
mentioned.
LOT No. 4.
All that piece or parcel of land or
the two dwelling-houses and buildi
situate at Gamdevi, in an oart c
Registration Sub-district of Bomb
2773, and Street No. 3.
LOT No. 5
All that piece or parcel of land or gr
house or building standing thereon, situ
an oart called Lilawan, in the Registrat
Bombay, bearing Ward No. 2774, and Stree
LOT No. 6.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land and
at Gamdevi, in an oart called Lilawan, togethe
of a well sunk therein.
PROPERTIES AT VERSOVA
On WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1901,
the Auctioneers' Rooms.
LOT No. 7.
All that piece or parcel of Government
situate at Versova, Sub-district of Salsette, T
Survey No. , in the Registration Sub-distric
of Salsette.
LOT No. 8.
All that piece or parcel of Government
and cocoanut oart situate at Versova,
bearing Survey No. 16, Sub No. 2, in the
district of Salsette.
LOT No. 9.
All that piece or parcel of Governme
coanut oart situate at Versova, called "
Survey No. 19, Sub No 2, in the Registra
Salsette.
LOT No. 10.
All that piece or parcel of land or grou
oart called "Wehari," situate at Versova
68, Sub No. 4, in the Registration Sub-di
For further particulars and conditi
Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors, o
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR
The following properties belonging to
Sir Tharia Topan will be sold by Public
mentioned dates and hours at the re
Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co
from Mr. N. C. Macleod, Receiver in S
1893.
On TUESDAY, the 17th September, 19
Property at Altamount Road, Cumbal
pect Lodge with large compound, bearing
3433, Street Nos. 1 and 2.
On THURSDAY, the 19th September, 1901
Property at Nishanpada or new Bengalpoo
Ward No. 2379, Street Nos. 239 and 243.
On FRIDAY, the 20th September, 1901, at
Properties at Samuel Street, bearing Ward
1676, Street Nos. 203, 205, 207, 209.
On MONDAY, the 23rd September, 1901, at 4
Property at Chutree Sarung Street, bearin
Street Nos. 1-3.
On TUESDAY, the 24th September, 1901,
Properties at Clive Road bearing Ward
Street Nos. 24-28 and 30.
On THURSDAY, the 25th Septen
Property at Narayen Daboolker Roa
Ward No. 3317, Street No. 9
On FRIDAY, the 27th September,
p.m.
Properties at Parel bearing Ward
(3), and 7489 (4), and Street Nos. 91, 9
For further particulars and cond
Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors to
Undersigned.
FOR SALE ON CO
One English landau, by Kesterto
To be sold in pairs, by order o
ment of boots and shoes.
MEHRJEE
Bombay, 4th September, 1901.

BAN
NATIONAL BANK
SUBSCRIBED CAP
PAID-UP CAPITAL
RESERVE FUND ..
HEAD O
47 THREADNEEDLE STR
BRANCH
Calcutta, Delhi, Ca
Lahore, Bombay, Co
Amritsar, Madras, M
Kurrachee, Rangoon, Ne
Steamer Point, Aden.
FIXED DEPOS
The Bank receives DEPOSITS
and shorter periods, at Rates of
tained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOU
for approved Customers, and inte
per cent. per annum on daily
1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no I
when the sum accrued does not
half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable
Cities of Europe, India, China, an
chased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the H
Branches of the Bank and on the pri
Europe and Australia. Remittances
by telegram
The Bank undertakes the purchase
Government Securities, Stocks and S
receives same for safe custody realising In
Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on
ed Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manage

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL......................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

12, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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NOTICES.

IATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

SOCIATED EX-
NGE BANKS will be
n FRIDAY, the 6th
g a PUBLIC HOLI-
the Negotiable Instru-
1881.

OMBAY YACHT CLUB.

LF YEARLY GENERAL
f Members will be held at the Club at
SDAY, the 4th September, 1901.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

gust, 1901.

ARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the
neer at his office, Church Gate, upto 2 P.M.,
ember, 1901, for works in connection with the
ew station, platforms, staff and menials'
ers.
inspected at the office of the undersigned,
specification and schedules will be supplied
upees Five.
gineer does not bind himself to accept the
der.

W. HALL,
Resident Engineer, Bombay Division,
B. B. & C. I. Railway.
neer's Office, Church Gate, 31st August, 1901.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

NARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 705 OF 1899.

NJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and
USJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, both
y Parsee inhabitants, the former re-
Peddar Road without the Fort of Bom-
the latter at Napean Sea Road without
of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

Vs.

EE NUSSERWANJEE THOONTHI
Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at
bdul Rehman Street without the Fort
ay ....Defendant.

UANT to the Decree absolute made
above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of
following immoveable property will be SOLD
AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon.
Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY,
f September, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock
on.

PARTICULARS.

, right, title and interest of the abovenamed
the Defendant in the following property,
e of Batty ground situate at or near Kamatee-
ross Road leading to the Grant Road in the
y and containing by admeasurement Thirty
are feet, be the same little more or less,
n the North by the property formerly of Mr.
w by the property of Esa Fudia, on the South
Road, on the East by the property formerly of
apurjee Oomreegar but now of the Napier
d on the West by the property formerly of Bur-
jee Lyawalla but now by the property of Hajee
k and which said premises are assessed by the
Assessment under Nos. 43, and 45 and 1 to 4, and
268 to 2?97 and 2?07, and by the Collector of Land
nder No. and which premises are situate in
trict of the Registrar of Bombay.
er particulars and Conditions of Sale, application
made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at
of Mr. KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF, Attorney
aintiffs abovenamed, at No. 12, Hornby Road, Fort,
—Dated this 15th day of May, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

GREAT INLAND
MMISSION AGENCY.

E CONSIGNMENT of "ENG-
UBBER TYRES" of the best quality given
acturer's Prices. A complete set for one
0 only. Fresh consignments arriving
description from English and other continen
from America, such as Concert Phono-
otor Fans, &c., supplied on commission
le rates through our special Agents. To
ents goods from the above as well as
upplied on commission.
wanted for up-country. Apply with
particulars on application.

MADHOWJEE & Co.,
OMMISSION AGENTS.
Fort, Reuter's Office Buildings,
BOMBAY.

BICYCLE FOR
VEN RS.
EDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?
VE ENAMEL has such a
arming effect.
at CYCLE of yours to look
EW, bring it here.
stonish yourself and your friends.
an't do is the Job impossible; and
found it yet. Best work is our

XPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.
MACKICHAN, M.A., D. D.—He is a trained
eems to have a competent knowledge of the
e Bicycle.
GMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He
ns his work satisfactorily.

S. BARTLEY & CO.,
EXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE
BYCULLA STATION,
AKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST
ENAMELLERS,
OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL,
TELEPHONE No. 993.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with.
Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. " 100 "	200
2 Do. " 75 "	150
4 Do. " 50 "	200
10 Do. " 25 "	250
100 Do. " 10 "	1,000
200 Do. " 5 "	1,000
200 Do. " 1 "	200
523 Prizes Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Rs. 5, with postage 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,220xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,0[illegible]
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	52
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	10,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£37a. 10
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£61 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	dvd 16 pr	Rs.3[illegible]7-8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	...
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	
Anglo-Indian	11,315		0	Nil	100
Assur Veerjee Mills Ld.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1009 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil	80
[illegible]urangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Bellary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	100	all	9 per ct.	4,0[illegible]
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Nil	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	Nil	490
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	3
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	50	Rs 125	1,615
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	495
City of Bombay Mills	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	90	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	475
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	4150
Cooria Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	242½
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	210
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Hindustan	475	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Hinganghat Mills	1700	500	500	40	871
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	11[illegible]
Indian Manfg	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]5
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	40[illegible]
James Greaves	1,100	500	600	Nil	340
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	[illegible]
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	15
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	[illegible]
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	5,130	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Khandeish	27,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	11,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Macunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	12
Krishna Mills Ld.	11,215	500	—	dvdRs82	378
Leopold	3,500	100	105	dvdRs10	154
Lord Reay Mfg	1445	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	2,6[illegible]
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd10	1,850
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	Nil	35
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,4[illegible]0
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	9
Madura Mills	7,77[illegible]	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	par
New Great Eastern	11,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld)	742	1,	1,000	Nil	52½
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,5[illegible]	500	500	Nil	5[illegible]
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1,320
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	5[illegible]
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	221
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	12[illegible]
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs15	51
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	,000	Nil	3[illegible]
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	,000	1,000	Nil	[illegible]
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£ 610	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	8 pr. ct.	605xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	400

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs10	225
Back Bay Baths	2500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	142xd
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	12,500	500	dvd 450	1,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	dvd 112½	1,775
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	00	100	6 pr. ct.	49
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	5
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	N	960
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvd Rs 8	130
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	51
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	202	500	50	—	5
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	[illegible]
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	148xd
Kemp & Co.	24,000	200	175	21	330
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	145
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	15
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	—	0.
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	133
Phillips & Co Ld.	4,000	100	50	Nil	17
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	100	25	475
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000		2½xd
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		dvd Rs 30	795
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	
Telephone Co.	200	251			28

THE following dispatch has been received in New York on August 15 from Kingston (Jamaica): "The steamer Darien, from Colon, reports heavy fighting on the 12th August on the outskirts of Panama and Colon. The revolutionists were steadily advancing. There were heavy casualties. The British Consul at Colon has protested against Jamaicans being forcibly enrolled for military service by the Columbian Government. It is alleged that atrocities are being committed on both sides." It has been definitely decided to send a warship to the Pacific side of the Isthums of Panama. Either the battleship Iowa or the cruiser Ranger will be sent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ....£94 3-16 = + 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes ....£101 1-4 = + 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ......£108 1-2 =
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities... £64 7-16 = + 1-8
Bar Silver in London..........26 15-16 = unchanged.
" New York............ closed
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·21 1-2 = +1
" New York .... closed
Discount, Bank of England,3 per cent = unchanged.
" Short London Bills 2 1-8 " =
" Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8 " = unchanged.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester was quiet. Total sales, 6,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export, 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports nil. Spot 5d. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool Futures—

Sept.	Sept-Oct.	Dec-Jan.	March-April	June-July
4·31	4·33	4·23	4·22	4·22
—4		—4	— 3	— 3

New York closed.

Linseed, 50 1-2, April-May, Havre, Antwerp Dunkirk. Sellers' tone dull.

Arrival—Thorndale.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 2nd September:—

Cotton	1,495	Bales.
Wheat	4,414	cwts.
Linseed	2,668	"
Rapeseed	9,929	"
Gingellyseed	325	"
Poppyseed	2,034	"
Groundnuts	258	"
Castorseed	5,815	"
Rice	3,579	"
Myrabollams....................	1,531	"

BOMBAY, SEPT. 3.

EXCHANGE.

The market is very steady at quoted rates, with only a trifling business reported. We quote:—

Bank T. T. .... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. Demand .... 1s. 4d.
3 months' sight credits .... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do " " Franca 109 3-4
30 days' sight, Hongkong 143 1-2
Do. Shanghai 194
Do. Japan 149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Opened steady at 97 for cash and settlement, declined during the afternoon to 96-15, and closes firm at 97-1. There has again been a good enquiry for ready paper.

SHARES.

The market remains quiet. Petits declined to 1,850 and again advanced to 1,875. Other shares are unchanged.

FREIGHT.

There is a steadier feeling in the market. A very small business has been booked at 15s. open ports and 15s. 6d. for Hamburg September shipment. Native shippers are reported to have taken a line at 14s. 9d. for January-February, an advance of 3d. on last rates booked, and at 15s. for March to May. Sellers are now asking 15 and 15-6 respectively, but there are no buyers at these prices.

SEEDS.

Business very quiet. In Linseed some business has been done at Rs. 10-11 for ready, the quotation for new crops April-May being Rs. 8-11 with no enquiry. Rapeseed is dull. Sellers of Brown Cawnpore and Delhi at Rs. 6-11 to 6-12 with nothing doing. In new crops prices are too high for exporters to operate. Poppyseed: sellers at 8-14, buyers at 8-12. In new crops, April-May, business has been done at Rs. 8-3. Castorseed is unchanged at Rs. 33-12 to 34 for ready.

COTTON.

This market is quiet but steady with but little enquiry from the Mills and exporters. In the Sutta market quotations are Rs. 1 lower. We quote:—

Bengals, fully good .... Rs. 172 15-25 Jan.
Khandesh, fully good .... " 175 do
Broach, good .... " 212 15-25 March

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats steady.
Good Bhownuggur 3 21-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.
2¾ per cent. Consols 94 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes 102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........................ 108 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 64 7-16
Bar Silver..

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer Peninsular arrived here yesterday morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Clan line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer Caledonia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 2.

The Clan line steamer Clan Gordon left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 1st.

CHARGE AGAINST A BARRISTER.

In the charge of unprofessional conduct against Mr. J. W. Hayes, Barrister, the Bengal District Judge has just passed orders exonerating him. In the course of the proceedings the Judge remarked that the question was whether the conduct of Hayes was such as to amount to fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty. The Judge was of opinion that it was not. Hayes had clearly no intention of defrauding either of his clients when first engaged by them to file a civil suit. Nor was there evidence to show he misappropriated fees paid him. The books of account kept in Hayes' office might have afforded some evidence on the point, but they were not forthcoming and there were grounds for believing that Hayes, was not responsible for their loss. Neither had his conduct occasioned injury or loss to his clients, for their claim against debtors was not barred by limitation and it was in Hayes' power to make complete restitution by returning to his clients the sum of Rs. 23 and the bonds entrusted to him. Indeed, Hayes had previously deposited the amount in Court. In these circumstances, Hayes' conduct, though it might be characterised as unwise and such as to make people lose confidence in him, could not be said to amount to such misconduct as would fall within the purview of clause 3, rule 16 of the Legal Practitioners' Rules. Taking this view of the case, the learned Judge held Hayes was not guilty of the charge.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

OUR Rajkote correspondent writes:—Great anxiety is felt in most parts of the province owing to the scarcity of rain. The sky becomes cloudy at times, but there is no downfall.

It is said that Col. Kennedy, Political Agent, proceeds to England after November and either Mr FitzGerald or Mr. Younghusband, of the Indian Civil Service, will succeed him.

The Junagarh State has filed a political suit in the Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Surat, against the seventh class Talukdars of Kuba for the right of reversion. It is alleged that the Sanad granting the village or Taluka of Kuba to the late Mazmudar Vrajdas Rangildas did not extend its inheritance to the female descendants of the grantee. The case has created great interest.

The Junagarh State has engaged Mr. H. A. Wadia to conduct its defence against the claim brought forward by Gondal in the important Gheer dispute. The latter State has engaged Mr. D. B. Shukla Barrister-at-law.

The firm of Messrs. Karsanji Mulchand, of Rajkote, has applied to the Political Agent for permission to file a suit of about a lakh of rupees against the second class State of Dhrob in the Agency Court.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THERE will be mounted sports to-morrow. The programme, as advertised for last week, will be carried out and tent pegging over a hurdles added if time permits.

Entries for the scurries will be received up to noon to-day (Wednesday.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m. Sun sets, 6h. 12m. High water, 4-48m., 2-49a. Low water, 8-28m., 8-46a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, Marine Street, 3 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Mankeshwar Fair commences to-day at Reay Road and will last for three days.

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of August, 1901, was 593, of which there were 152 males, 260 females and 181 children.

A DARING THIEF.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Hari Shiva, a Hindu coolie, was prosecuted on two charges of theft of ten cast iron chairs, belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. He was further charged with escaping from Police custody. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 12th August, accused stole eight of the iron chairs, which were lying on the ballast near the Grant Road station and was making off with them when he was arrested by a railway policeman. Whilst being taken to the railway police station at Grant Road, he managed to break loose and absconded. On Monday afternoon, the man removed two more chairs from the line between the Churney Road and Marine Lines stations. He was arrested on the Churney Road Railway overbridge, with the property in his possession. The magistrate convicted the accused on all the charges and sentenced him to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—At the invitation of Mr. Orr, Collector of Thana, a pleasant gathering was held on Saturday last in his new bungalow, built on a splendid site on the Parsik Hill near Mumra. Almost all the Government Officers, members of the Municipal Board and the Pleader's Bar and leading men of the town attended the gathering. Among the gentlemen present were the following:—Mr. S. R. Tipnis, Drs. Kavasji Hormasji Mistri and Framroze Ardesir Moos and Mr. Hudson and Rao Bahadurs Gune, Acharya, Anna Gopal Koteval, Traivedi and Hari Venayek Sathe and Khan Bahadur Rustamji Hormasji Khoteval and Khan Saheb Mancharsha Shapoorji Raja and Rao Sahebs Pethe, Mandlik and Deshmookh and Messrs. Bhagvat, Padhye Mookoonrao, Anant Ovalikar, Fadke, Waman Moreshvar Sathe, Motilal, Ratansi, Merwanji Nowroji Antia, Cowasji Byramji Divecha, Marshal Almeida, Noor Khan, Jan Mahomed and about fifty others, who were received by Mr. and Mrs. Orr. A photograph of the group was taken by Mr. Sitaram Damodhar Ovalecar on the occasion. After the distribution of pan, attar and flowers the gathering dispersed.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY WAGON.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Dugdoo Mahadoo, a labourer, aged thirty-three years, who resided at Mazagon. On Monday morning deceased and another labourer went out in search of work. After knocking about at several places, they proceeded to the Wari Bunder Goods Yard. As it was then raining they took shelter under a wagon, a number of which was standing on a siding and sat there. The deceased took out some bread from his pocket and began to eat it. Just then a porter shouted out to those under the wagons to get out, as the wagons were to be shunted. The deceased took no notice of the warning as he wanted to finish his bread. Another shout from the porter compelled the man to leave his meal unfinished; but it was too late. The wagons began moving slowly and as deceased attempted to get out of it, he was knocked down and the whole of the wagon passed over him, crushing both his legs. He was extricated and conveyed in a dhoolie to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission, the cause of death being shock following the multiple injuries he had received accidentally. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

THE LEGEND OF RONCEVALLES.

LAST evening, in connection with the Wilson College Literary Society, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton delivered an interesting lecture on the Legend of Roncevalles before a large audience composed of European and Parsee ladies and European and native gentlemen. The chair was taken by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, and among those present were the Hon. Sir Charles Ollivant, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Dr. J. Pollen, the Rev. R. Scott, Mr. L. N. Banaji, Mr. D. J. Tata, etc. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said it was not his intention to stand more than a few moments between the audience and a full and just appreciation of the opportunity which the courtesy of Mr. Justice Fulton gave them of hearing the lecture that evening: Mr. Justice Fulton then gave an interesting account of the battle of Roncevalles which took place in A.D. 778 during the reign of king Charlmagne. The proceedings closed with votes of thanks to the lecturer and to the Chairman.

THE THEFT OF PEARLS IN BOMBAY.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable J. Hanley of C. Division charged Kamprasad Lau and Gangaram Lau with the theft of pearls valued at rupees four lakhs, belonging to Mr. Choonilal Panalal, a jeweller and well-known merchant of Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill. Police Superintendent McDermott appeared for the prosecution.

From the evidence before the Court it appeared that on Saturday morning last, at about a quarter to eleven o'clock, the complainant with 181 pearls in his pocket left his residence to visit some places in the Fort. Then the complainant went from the Crawford Market to Kalbadevi to his brother's residence, and up to that time he had pearls in his pocket. After leaving his brother's residence he found he had lost his bundle of pearls. He informed the Police about the loss. On Sunday last the accused number two was seen with four pearls in his possession in the shop of a Marwari named Dhanna Namaji in Colbhat Lane by a townsman named Khanderao Vishvanath. The accused on being questioned by the Marwari said he had bought the four pearls for Rs. 16. This aroused the suspicion of Khanderao who at once informed the police about the matter. The police afterwards traced the accused number one who was found to have the remaining pearls in his possession. In order to test the genuineness of the pearls the accused had crushed one pearl valued at Rs. 1,500. The accused number two had been to the Marwari's shop to offer the pearls for sale.

The defence was that the accused number one had found on the day in question the bundle of pearls lying in Kalbadevi Road between the tramrails. On opening the bundle both the accused found 181 pearls which they thought were made of glass and were worth only a trifling sum. They had not picked the complainant's pocket. Superintendent McDermott said the complainant had fixed the price at rupees four lakhs on the pearls, which he intended sending to Europe.

The Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to six months' hard labour.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	14	11	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	15	4	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	3	5	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	7	26
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	14
Total	51	34	124
Total plague deaths to date	97,779	81,917	
Same date last year	3	5	153

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 959 as against 887 during the previous week. Of the total number 245 died of plague and 17 of cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 203 and four, respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 1,224 which included 57 deaths from plague and 177 from cholera.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

Tuesday: The depression in the east of the Gangetic plain yesterday has practically filled up, but another shallow depression has formed in Chotta Nagpur. Gradients continue unusually steep over the north of the Bay and in North-west India and strong winds are blowing at the head of the bay and in Gujarat. Light to moderately heavy rain has fallen in North east India and the eastern districts of Central India, and of the Central Provinces. Very little rain has fallen elsewhere in India. Light to moderate rain has been received in Arakan and in Upper and Central Burma. The most important amounts reported are, Sambalpur and Lucknow four inches, Akyab, Silchar, Allahabad, Hazaribagh, three; Minbo, Chittagong, Gorakhpur, Sutna and Ranchi two. Rain will probably continue in North-east India and east of the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cs.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cs
Previously registered....	85	75	81	18	84	67	73	12
Tuesday 3rd September	00	19	00	12	00	07	00	07
Total.....	85	94	81	30	84	74	73	19
Total fall to Sept. 3, 1900	64	80	68	00	67	04	64	18
Total fall to Sept. 3, 1899	29	54	32	33	37	21	32	41

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Tuesday, 3rd September..............................	0	22

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF SEPTEMBER.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·503	W	2	99 6	81·9	66	..	13·25	—1·53
Sirsa	29·539	SW	F	102·8	84·9	55	..	3·89	— 6·98
Delhi	29·550	WNW	4	95·2	80 5	67	..	17 8	— 4·54
Agra	29·578	SW	7	95·0	78 9	74	..	13·61	— 8·67
Cawnpore	29·595	ESE	3	90 8	78·1	87	0·03	20·79	— 3·40
Allahabad	29·590	WNW	7	90·1	75 3	95	3·02	22·58	— 7·38
Jhansi	29·510	WSW	5	81·2	76·1	87	..	39·22	+ 3·29
Jacobabad	29·481	E	5	106·4	78·6	78	..	0·55	— 2·12
Karachi	29·619	WSW	16	86·4	76·7	80	..	0·49	— 5·07
Jeypore	29·673	WSW	6	91·2	74·1	72	..	11·83	—10·99
Ajmere	29·686	SW	16	89·4	73 6	79	..	10·61	— 7·12
Deesa	29·703	SW	16	91 1	74·5	91	0·05	6·84	—13·94
Ahmedabad	29·730	SW	5	92·7	76·1	77	..	18·40	—12·76
Bhuj	29·725	W	26	89 3	74·9	83	0·02	4·50	— 7·42
Jamnagar	29·71[illegible]	SW	1[illegible]	88 0	75·7	78	..	3 35	—16·37
Dwarka	29·718	WSW	20	82·[illegible]	75·7	84	0·06	3 28	..
Rajkot	29·749	SSW	14	87·4	72·8	93	0·07	11·18	—11·48
Bhownagar Para	29·769	WSW	9	91·5	74·8	71	..	14·41	— 2·22
Veraval	29·774	WSW	12	82·0	76·8	87	..	2·37	— 14·95
Neemuch	29·718	WSW	18	84·5	68 0	83	..	12·94	—12·70
Indore	29·747	W	11	81·[illegible]	71·1	88	0·01	19·80	— 4·22
Saugor	29·[illegible]59	W	11	83·4	71·1	88	0·03	43·74	+ 6·79
Jubbulpore	29·671	W	8	80·4	72·1	88	0·07	50·61	+ 3·31
Hoshangabad	29·749	SW	5	83·2	72·2	91	0·01	41·09	— 0·77
Khandwa	29·761	W	15	84·5	72·6	86	0·03	14·44	— 8·55
Raipur	29·668	SW	5	76·7	73·6	89	1·03	39·15	— 0·14
Nagpur	29·73	WSW	9	86·8	71·6	86	0·20	27·74	— 7·38
Amraoti	29·778	W	12	84·1	70·5	83	..	21·50	— 3·66
Akola	29·780	W	5	87·0	69·4	78	..	20·85	— 3·64
Surat	29·781	W	10	89·1	76·5	80	0·06	16·05	—29·89
Malegaon	29·798	WSW	10	89·9	..	81	..	10·60	— 3·56
Bombay	29·836	W	15	85·1	77·3	80	0·07	72·40	+12·65
Poona	29·839	WSW	15	81·1	68·4	73	0·07	17·84	+ 2·70
Ahmednagar	29·827	WNW	11	84·5	68·1	77	...	10·07	—1·32
Aurangabad	29·826	WSW	15	81·8	66·2	87	0·02	22·71	...
Sholapur	29·829	NW	14	93·7	70·5	67	..	17·24	— 0·47
Ratnagiri	29·857	W	5	84·9	76·4	80	0·11	72·90	+20·56
Belgaum	29·851	WSW	19	75·3	64·8	87	..	32·8[illegible]	+0·48
Goa	29·871	W	8	81·0	76·4	89	0·11	88·42	+13·98
Karwar	—	Calm.	2	82 7	74·5	86	..	128·05	—25·42
Mangalore	29·825	Calm.	2	84·3	74·4	85	..	87·24	—6·46
Calicut	29·88[illegible]	NW	8	85·2	74·0	92	..	77 76	—1·17
Cochin	29·8[illegible]7	N	...	85·5	74·7	82	...	57·91	—6·11
Bangalore								7 52	—6·60
	29·886	WNW	9	89·3	66·8	71	..		
Secunderabad	29·816	WNW	9	87·6	72·0	76	0·01	19·66	—1·01
Masulipatam	29·768	WNW	7	91·6	79·1	79	...	16 00	—2·93
Bellary	29·747	WNW	12	95·5	73·2	53	...	5·59	—1·14
Cuddapah	29·817	NW	M	97·7	79·9	60	...	9·96	— 4·97
Madras	29·793	WSW	5	97·0	78·5	73	0·07	14·60	+3·58
Coimbatore	29·876	SW	6	89·4	63·1	86	..	4·97	+0·96
Trichinopoly	29·344	W	5	98·1	77·8	65	..	3 99	—1·26
Negapatam	29·807	SSW	6	16·7	80·4	62	..	1·82	— 6·44
Colombo	29·882	SSW	6	89·0	79·0	79	..	10·99	—6·29
Aden	29·767	Calm.	3	95·3	84·8	70	...	1·35	+1·10

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·17 (79·22); G. T. H. = 0·12 (81·32) St. G. H = 0·12 (83·09); C. P. = 0·07 (72·40).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Raipur and Jubbulpore, pressure has changed by small amounts over the whole of the reporting area. Gradients are steep in the north and moderate to slight in the south.

Winds remain practically the same as yesterday and the force has been fresh to light, except on the Sind and Kathaiawar Coast, where winds are still strong.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of normal at Sirsa, Sholapur, Bangalore, Bellary Cuddapah and Negapatam and 6° in defect at Jubbulpore. The minimum is from 6° to 7° in except at Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

The sky is more or less cloudy in all districts except in the Punjab and the Indus Valley, where it is clear.

The rainfall of the past 24 hours has been generally local and scattered, the only important falls being 3-02" at Allahabad and 1-03" at Raipur.

The monsoon current is still is very weak and no rain beyond scattered showers is likely at present.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

THE undermentioned articled clerks have applied to appear at the ensuing Solicitors' Examination:—Mr. Raghanya Bellary, articled clerk to Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi; Mr. Jahangir B. Motivala and Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy Shroff articled clerks to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandi; Mr. Sunderdas Narandas, articled clerk to Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishaw; Mr. Framjee Shapurji Mehta, articled clerk to Messrs. Little and Co.; Mr. Dharamsey J. Thakar, articled clerk to Messrs. Cragie, Lynch and Owen; Mr. Davidas Motiram, articled clerk to Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon; Mr. Pandurang S. Laud, articled clerk to Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble; Mr. Munchershaw Bomanjee Chothia, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw; Mr. Gulabbhai Vasanji Desai, articled clerk to Messrs. Mulji and Raghawji; Mr. Hiralal Munsuklal Munshi, articled clerk to Messrs. Munsuklal, Damoder and Jamsetjee, Mr. Chaganlal Dazabhoy, articled clerk to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai and Co.; Mr. Mirza Mahomed Kazim Kamrudin Tyebji, articled clerk to Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai and Co.; Mr. Chundulal Bapubhai Diwan, articled clerk to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw; Mr. Manockjee Rustomjee Billimoria, articled clerk to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchund and Wadia; and Mr. Cawasjee Jamsetjee Billimoria, articled clerk to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw.

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

ADMISSION.

First Enclosure.

Day Ticket—(Including admission one Lady) Rs. 5. Ladies only Rs. 2.

Special trains will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 28th August, 1901

THE Navy Department at Washington, on the complaint of ex-Secretary Chandler, has censured Rear-Admiral Evans on account of his criticism of Mr. Chandler in a book entitled "A Sailor's Log." The order of censure, says that Rear-Admiral Evans spoke offensively of Mr. Chandler's official action, impugned his motives, and otherwise traduced him, and that this constituted a breach of the obligation imposed upon Rear-Admiral Evans as an officer of the Navy of the United States.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Queensland, 2,475 tons, Captain R A Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 20th August, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed, yesterday, for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Ravall, Mr and Mrs Tata and 50 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rudesheimer, 1,795 tons, Captain A Weishmann, arrived in harbour yesterda from Hamburg, 27th July, via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 31st August, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Harris, Mrs Leslie and daughter, Mr Kalookhan and son, and 105 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 3.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Readbreast ...Hill ....Cruiser
a Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N ....
a Do No 102...Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N ....
a Do. No 103...Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N........ ....
Investigator.........Comdr T H Heming, R N ....R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence .... Indian Marine
Clive.. .... Indian Marine
Nancowry................ .... Indian Marine
Mayo.......................R W Gordon.............Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia........ .... Turret-ship
Plassey.................... .... Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats........ .... —

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Hardinge		Baugh			Indian Marine
Tientsin	2555	Cooke	China		P & O Co
Megna	772	Williams	P Gulf		M M & Co
Assyria	989	Skinner	P Gulf		M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan	Calcutta		T M & Co
Scindia	2050	Alton	Calcutta		M M & Co
Khandalla	1318	Hill	Calcutta		M M & Co
Marsa	4451	Adams			M M & Co
Upada	3382	Houstoun			M M & Co
Clyde	2198		Mauritius		K Tajbhoy
Queensland	2475	Gray			M M & Co
Rudesheimer	1795	Weishmann			Glade & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Queensland s	Gray	Calcutta, Aug 20
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi, Aug 31
	Rudesheimer s	Weishmann	Hamburg, July 27

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Kt Bachelor s	Pain	Calcutta
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Coromandel, for China, &c.
" Nowshera, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—100 cases candles, R A Hoosen; 20 cases chemicals, C Odhowjee.

FROM LONDON.

Persia s—100 cases provision, B M Punthucky; 20 cases provision, D Cowasjee; 6 cases photo materials, Nadkarni and Co; 2 cases perfumed spirit, B Nuzerally.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—10 cases medicine, &c, C Odhowjee.

FROM CHARANTE.

Persia s—50 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—64 bales paper, C Macdonald and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPTEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—89 tons bonemeal, W and A Graham and Co; 19,800 cwt cottonseed and 499 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 10,000 cwt bonemeal, R Kaderbhoy; 5,231 cwt myrabollams, Waghjee Becher; 80 bales wool, Jadhowji Kara; 57 bales wool, Doongersee Nagjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—50 tons old iron, K Tajbhoy; 4,000 cwt bonemeal, B Kaderbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2,000 cwt castorseed, N Khairaz and Co; 7 cases Indian curiosities, C Tingcombe and Co; 36 packages carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 5 cases brassware, &c, F P Bhumgara; 60 cwt hemp, N Futehally; 89 cwt turmeric, A H A Currim and Co; 15 bales hides, Tyabjee and Co; 16 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 65 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Mikado s—19 bundles carpets, Indianware, &c, Finlay Muir and Co; 17 cases tea, &c, R S N Talati and Co; 28 bales carpets, &c, S J Tellery and Co; 26 bundles mooj mats, F P Bhumgara.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—3,000 cwt castorseed, Cosser and Co; 200 cwt gum, H Virdhare; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ville de Paris s—1 bale hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—1,200 cwt mowraseed, 2,009 cwt rapeseed and 14,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—100 cwt olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 500 bales cotton and 6,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1,000 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 500 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 2,595 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 3,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 10 cwt dry fruits, Yan Shun and Co; 8 cwt peacock feathers, M Framjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—40 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 250 bales twist, J David; 500 bales twist, S Dossabhoy and Co; 500 bales cotton, Shingtai Company; 600 bales twist, R S N Talati and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th September.

1. The following drills will take place this week—
No. 1 Company Fort Head-quarters.
Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—Squad and Carbine drill, recruits are particularly requested to attend.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters.
Thursday, at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L G in and Squad drill, recruits are particularly requested to attend.

2. There will be a meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 1 Company at the Club on Friday next, 6th instant, at 6-45 p.m., all Non-Commissioned Officers of No. 1 Company are particularly requested to attend.

3. There will be Morris Tube practice at both Head-quarters next week as usual.

By Order,
C. C. KERNICK, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE GAMBIA.

IMPORTANT AGREEMENT WITH A NATIVE CHIEF.

As already wired an important agreement has just been concluded between the Governor of Gambia and a powerful chief named Mousa Mollah, who resides in French territory, by which the whole of both banks of the Gambia river right up to the Anglo-French frontier are now British. The French authorities gave their consent for the chief to travel to M'Carthy's Island in order to meet the British Administrator, and after a two days' palaver with Sir George Denton the agreement was signed.

The value of the agreement lies in the fact that the British have now not merely nominal but actual and complete control over the whole of the river, whereas hitherto the enormous tract of country belonging to Mousa Mollah was not under actual British jurisdiction, the chief having always refused to allow this. It also precludes all possibility of the establishment of a French post on the Gambia river.

The situation in the Gambia has considerably improved as a result of the recently concluded combined Anglo-French operations, and the natives all round now realise the futility of continuing their efforts to play off the French against the British.

Anglo-French relations in that part of West Africa are now better than ever, there being no evidence of the strained relations which sometimes existed in the past.

With reference to the repeated statements that the colony is to be handed over to France, although it is admitted that three-fifths of the export trade are in the hands of French merchants, it is nevertheless the case that the bulk of the natives are intensely loyal to the British, and it is stated that the Imperial Government has no intention of handing over the colony in return for concessions elsewhere.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the ailments and accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, and Birds of all kinds.

Condy's Fluid is an absolutely certain cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels, and Mud Fever in Horses.—Scab, Foot Rot, Fly, etc., in Sheep.—Rinderpest, Hoove, Foul in the Foot, Wounds and Sores, Foot and Mouth Disease, and Diarrhœa in Cattle.—Distemper Mange, Canker, and Eczema in Dogs.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists and Stores. Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having Condy's Fluid.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

PIANOFORTES.

MARCKS & Co. (Limited)—Large and varied Selection of High-class Instruments by the World's best Makers.

NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

ERARD, BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

Every Instrument warranted for five years.

Delivered on Payment of first Hire-payment or for Cash.

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages.

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

ERARD PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the latest Models. Erard the Pianist's Pianoforte.

BLUTHNER PIANOS. Grands and Uprights, the most perfect Pianofortes in the World.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS. Grands and Uprights. The Indian Favourites for over 50 years.

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IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

A GREAT BARGAIN—COFFEE ESTATE consisting of about 270 acres of land, of which about 65 acres are planted with coffee; also cardamoms, with splendid Bungalow, fully furnished, situated in Mysore, Rs. 20,000. Further particulars to

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Care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE NATURAL and ONLY
GENUINE SPRUDEL SALT
Is used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver, when patients are unable to visit the Spa.
To avoid imitations, see the signature on each wrapper of the Sole Agents:—
INGRAM & ROYLE, Ltd., London.
OF ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.
Sole Wholesale Agents for India,
STANLEY OAKES & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

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GOOD APETITE!
ENJOYMENT IN EATING!
Can be obtained by using
"DUBONNET"
TONIC WINE.
To be had of
D. C. OOMRIGUR,—Market.
FELICE CORNAGLIA,—Medows Street.
THE GENERAL AGENCY,—Fort.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.
GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
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R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc., supplied.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONYBEARE—August 26, at Gorakhpur, the wife of H C Conybeare, of a daughter.

LAWSON—August 23, at Edge Hill Cottage, Landour, Mussoorie, the wife of Alex Lawson, of a daughter.

PRINSEP-DANIEL—August 27, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain F W Prinsep-Daniel, 8th Rajputs, of a son.

REICH—August 28, at Bareilly, the wife of M H Reich, N-W P and O Police, of a son.

SEMPLE—August 24, at Kasauli, the wife of Major D Semple, M D, R A M C, of a daughter.

WEIR—August 16, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Major R R Weir, I M S, of a son.

DEATHS.

DOYLE—August 27, at Mussoorie, Dr G P Doyle, second son of Mrs Mary Corbett, of Gurney House, Naini Tal.

SHIPLEY—August 27, at Saugor, C P, Mordaunt Lea Shipley Major, 13th (D C) Bengal Lancers, aged 41 years.

KEMP'S LIST.
"STANDARD"
ÆRATED
WATERS.

SODA ÆATED—POTASH	*8 ans doz.*
Lithia—Medicinal Soda	
Lemonade—Gingerale	
Tonic—Raspberryade and Setzer	*12 As. doz.*
Pogson's Restorative Water	*1 Re. doz.*
Aerated Limetta Juice	*1 Re. doz.*
Sparking Vivone	*2 Rs. doz.*

DELIVERED FREE IN BOMBAY.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 24th August, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Aug 1901—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R system...	1,41,062	2,98,813	3,493	4,43,368
I M R do ...	44,899	83,803	4,222	1,32,924
Total...	1,85,961	2,82,616	7,715	5,76,292
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Aug 1900—				
G I P R system..	1,49,831	2,10,063	10,742	3,70,636
I M R do ...	42,772	57,363	7,736	1,07,871
Total ...	1,92,603	2,67,426	18,478	4,78,507
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	−8,769	+88,750	−7,249	+ 72,732
I M R...	+2,127	+26,440	−3,514	+ 25,053

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th August 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	83,000	1,05,000	4,000	1,92,000
Or per mile of Railway	180	228	8	416
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	5,25,000	7,75,000	24,000	13,24,000
Total for 7 weeks ...	6,08,000	8,80,000	28,000	15,16,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,015	1,50,511	893	2,28,419
Per mile of Ry. do.	167	326	2	495
Total to corresponding date do.	6,18,890	14,95,129	11,920	21,25,939

Decrease for the week............Rs. 36,419
Decrease to date .... „ 6,09,939

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 31st August, 1901:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	16,500,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April to 31st August 1901.	5,433,330
3.	Balance to be remitted from 1st September, 1901 to 31st March, 1902	11,066,670

PHONOGRAPHS,
GRAPHOPHONES,
GRAMOPHONES,
And all fittings and records for the same kept in stock.
S. ROSE & CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY,

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.
Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Scuwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Laytics, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Laytics, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.
THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies
Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1901.

THE NEWS FROM CHINA.

THE Palace of Ancestors and the Imperial City at Peking have been formally restored to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, which seems to say that the capital is now quiet and the court is about to return. But the orders for the departure of some more of our troops has been countermanded, and the possibility of having to send back others is being discussed, which seems to indicate that the outlook is not so satisfactory as Peking messages suggest. As regards the forces we learn by last advices from China that Sir Ernest Satow and General Creagh do not quite see eye to eye as to the removal of troops. Sir Ernest wished to have them away by the middle of August, the anniversary of the relief of the embassies being fixed as the date on which the evacuation should be completed. But General Creagh preferred to suit his own convenience and the convenience of his troops. And supporting him, a Peking correspondent, the other day, declared that to compel the troops to go together to Tientsin or to swamp places along the Peiho near Taku and encamp in heat, rain and mud would not be the soundest wisdom. Hence General Creagh's reply that he would order the Indian troops to leave as embarking arrangements permitted. The significance of this remark was that the despatch of the Indian troops would be about the end rather than the beginning of August. But there is no apparent explanation of the specific orders regarding the departure of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry from Tientsin. As regards the administration of Peking, the Plenipotentiaries have been contemplating to ask the assistance of one or two foreigners. It is said that Prince Ching, who has been living in the Japanese quarter, favoured the employment of Japanese, especially in the capacity of Police Commissioner. But the Russian Minister here stepped in and prevented the employment either of Japanese or Germans. Americans and English were then talked of, but nothing has as yet been done. Rumour deals with a new scheme of reform. It is proposed to create a new board to take the place of the Grand Council.

It seems to be generally believed that the Court really means to return to Peking and that the placing of the Palace of Ancestors and the Imperial City, at the disposal of the Plenipotentiaries is preliminary to their reoccupation by the Court. The Empress is said to have shaken the Ta-a-ko out of his heir apparency, just as readily and more easily than she unseated Kwang Hsu, three years ago. How it came about no one yet knows, but it is stated that the Empress Dowager was led to believe that the Powers would never consent to his succession. Ministers and Princes are said to have cautiously sounded foreign sentiment on the subject and to have persuaded the Empress that, as the Powers objected, it would look better to disown him at once rather than appear to do so at the bidding of the European enemy later on. Her Majesty is also reported to be struggling to rid herself of Prince Tuan and General Tung Fu-hsiang. Wang Wen-shao and Lu Chuan-lin are to be dismissed from the cabinet on the ground that they are too deaf to attend to public business profitably to the Government, and Li Hung Chang will probably take the place of one of them. It does not yet appear that the Court has left Hsianfu, but a few days before the mail left Huang Taotai of the Tientsin Customs had begun to arrange for the expenses, route, ceremony, incidentals and so forth of the Court's return to the capital. Li Hung Chung wired to Hsianfu urging the Court's return by land instead of by the Grand Canal, as proposed, but he had received no reply when the mail left. However, it is evident a new and highly interesting chapter in Chinese history is about to commence.

THE FAMINE IN BERAR.

THE report on the famine in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts has been issued along with the resolution of Colonel Barr, the Resident. The account of the progress of the famine and the relief measures taken to deal with it, is the work of the Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Crawford, who has prepared a most interesting record of the conditions prevailing in 1890-1900 in the districts mentioned. Up to 1896 famine in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts had been unknown within the period of British rule. But in that year the area which the first Famine Commission declared was one of those where drought was to be little apprehended was afflicted by a failure of rains, and in the next four years there was also a deficiency of moisture. The failure of the monsoon of 1899 placed Berar in a condition similar to the rest of the country where the effects of the drought were most acutely felt. The number of persons for whom relief had to be provided was considerably greater than was at first estimated, and on this point Colonel Barr observes that the famine proved that all previous estimates of the extent to which relief is necessary in a severe famine were fallacious. Those critics who have argued that the extension of railways is unwise, as tending to facilitate the withdrawal of grain from the country, and whom the facts of the last famine compared with those of the great famine in Madras, have not persuaded otherwise, may be invited to note a further observation of the Resident at Hyderabad. Although in Berar there was an almost complete failure of the crops, the price of jawari never rose in the district above seven seers for the rupee. Food-grains were in fact generally cheaper in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the severe famine of 1899-00 than in the season of scarcity in 1896-97. This, says Colonel Barr, is to be attributed mainly to increased importation of grain, while he adds the remark that it is evidence, if any were needed, of the advantages of an efficient railway system. At the same time it is to be noted that the Berar cultivator, after his experience of 1896-97, probably learned the necessity of having a private reserve stock of grain, though to what extent that provision was made it has not been possible to estimate.

There is an instructive passage in the "Resolution" on the cost of famine relief, from which it appears that entire gratuitous relief would have been much more economical than the expenditure incurred on more or less useful works. When the rains failed in 1899 no approved programme of relief works was ready, but in any future period of distress the administration is not likely to be unprepared in this respect. As in other parts of the country, the Berar labourer was generally content to earn the minimum wage, with a minimum of labour, and there was inefficient supervision of the large works. The results here, as elsewhere, support the conclusion of Sir Antony Macdonnell's Commission, that wherever possible village works should be preferred to the aggregation of large masses of the people on big works. In these districts nine per cent. of the population, or 261,722 people, were in receipt of relief for fifteen months. Deducting the amount paid to poorer village officers and the value of the work done the relief expenditure was Rs. 94,95,788. The cost of gratuitous relief by cooked rations distributed from State kitchens was eleven pies per head, and if the whole 261,722 persons had been relieved in that manner for fifteen months, without any work being required of them, the expenditure, including a liberal provision for superintendence, would have been little short of twenty-three and three quarter lakhs less than it actually was. Colonel Barr does not argue from this circumstance that in the future all relief should be gratuitous—there are substantial reasons why it should not—but he very rightly urges that sufficient provision should be made at the outset of a famine for free relief in the villages. This would prevent the wandering of destitute persons who ultimately find their way to the large works only to swell the total of mortality, while it would enable those who do not seek any relief until they are pretty far gone to regain their strength before being put to labour. Apparently there was some opposition to Colonel Barr's efforts to make adequate provision for village relief at the outset, and the result, as in other parts of the country, was that the people wandered and the relief works were "suddenly invaded by crowds of applicants to whom no labour could be allotted and for whom neither accommodation nor tools were ready." The lesson to be derived from the experience in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts appears to be the same as that yielded by what happened elsewhere at the beginning of the famine, and it goes to strengthen many of the conclusions to which Sir Antony Macdonnell and his colleagues have come for the guidance of future action.

DACOITY IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE annual report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1900 compiled by Mr. C. R. Cleveland, I.C.S., the officiating Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, shows an increase of crime by 71 per cent. for that year as compared with 1899. Marked, however, as the increase is, the great bulk of the excess over the normal consisting of offences against property, the report does not show such a bad state of things as that which prevailed in 1897, a fact accounted for by Mr. Cleveland to more extensive and better adapted relief measures and to the greater willingness of the distressed people to resort to relief offered them. The most serious increase is in offences coming under the heading of dacoity and robbery. In Nimar District 21 dacoities occurred as against only 7 in the previous year. These dacoities were nearly all committed in out-of-the-way places by gangs of strangers mostly supposed to have come from Holkar's territory. In the Sambalpur District there was a serious epidemic of dacoity which assumed somewhat alarming proportion, and which but for the special measures taken to suppress it might possibly have ended in the country falling into an unsettled and dangerous state. Extra police were poured into Sambalpur and a special flying column of some 40 armed police, selected from the armed reserves of the Central Provinces, was sent under the command of Mr. Fagan to operate in Patna State where the dacoit leaders had their homes and head-quarters. By dint of hard work and perseverance on the part of Mr. Fagan and his men, who were properly supported by the Sambalpur Police on the other side of the border, the dacoit leaders were gradually hunted down and captured one after the other, the most notable dacoit, Bakria Binjwal, being cleverly arrested in the middle of a dacoity just after the close of the year. The total number of dacoities in Sambalpur in 1900 was 44 as against only 3 in 1899. The Sambalpur dacoits did not resort to torture and but rarely to serious violence. As a rule they succeeded by their numbers and by a show of force in frightening their victims into prompt submission to their demands and contented themselves with looting the ordinary, household wealth of the village capitalists. On a few occasions when they encountered small bodies of police they fired on the latter and routed them without wounding any body. The chief difficulties of the situation lay in the sympathy of the ordinary population with the dacoits, in the inaccessibility of the country, and the feverishness of the climate. Several months of unchecked lawlessness naturally demoralised the villagers, and made them think the arm of Government could not reach so remote a country. Under such circumstances a large number of ordinary persons were induced to accompany the more regular dacoits for the sake of a very small share of booty, which was often not more for the individual than the price of a day's coolie labour. The dacoities began in June and went on continuously till the end of the year.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE lines upon which the Educational Conference is to proceed were clearly defined in the speech with which the Viceroy opened its proceedings at Simla on Monday. The Conference is not to devise any bran-new plan of educational reform, but to consult how best to improve the existing system. Those members, therefore, who went in the hope of expounding a far-reaching system calculated to sweep away present methods and in the hope of becoming Indian Educational Luthers, will be somewhat disappointed. The shortcomings of the present system are to be laid bare and its defects are to be remedied if the Conference can suggest the way within the scope of action which His Excellency demarked. The outcome of the Conference will not be the appointment of an Imperial Education Department, nor of a Minister of Education or Educational Members of Council, though there may be a Director-General of Education at head-quarters. The Conference is to decide whether the support given by Government to education is sufficient, whether education is properly controlled, whether University education cannot be remodelled, whether the Senates should not be reduced to more moderate dimensions, whether the proportion of educational experts should not be enlarged, whether fellowship should be a terminable honour, and whether the governing systems cannot be to some extent assimilated. His Excellency expressed himself strongly in favour of raising the standard of the various examinations, believing that a system, the standards of which were in danger of being degraded, was a system that must sooner or later decline. Secondary and technical education are subjects with whose progress Lord Curzon is dissatisfied, while, as regards primary education, he did not hesitate to say that Government had not fulfilled its duty. However, he found refuge under the plea of want of funds, intimating, however, that with the returning cycle of good seasons one of the first claims Government would acknowledge would be that for the education of the masses.

CROP PROSPECTS.

THE weekly report on the season and crop prospects is not of very much value, seeing that it is already ten days old when it reaches Bombay, and that in many cases the state of things therein described no longer exists. When the report was written Madras wanted more rain, still pasture was improving and the condition of cattle was generally good. In some parts of Bengal the transplantation of "aman" was retarded for want of rain, and in others insects were destroying paddy plants, while prices of common rice had risen in thirteen districts. Prospects in the North-West Provinces were stationary, with a tendency to fall. The Punjab is crying out for more rain in most districts, though it appears cattle are generally in good condition and pasturage fodder is sufficient. Burma has no cause for complaint, and the Central Provinces very little, while in Central India standing crops are in good condition in all agencies. In Baroda the outlook is not bright, for in some parts there has been no cultivation owing to the absence of rain. Bombay reports show fodder-supply generally sufficient, and that the relation of prices of the principal staples to the normal and to the prices of last year remains substantially the same. The number of persons on famine relief has fallen by 25,029, of whom all but between two and three thousand belonged to Bombay.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 20th July, 1901, shows the earnings as Rs. 2,150, the decrease on the corresponding week of last year being Rs. 2,630. The total earnings from 1st to 20th July, 1901, was Rs. 6,460, and the decrease on the corresponding period of last year was Rs. 8,289.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 20th July, 1901, gives the earnings of the line as Rs. 6,099, the decrease on the corresponding week of last year being Rs. 2,770. The total earnings from 1st to 20th July, 1901, was Rs. 18,110 and the decrease on the corresponding period of last year was Rs. 11,400.

A PRELIMINARY examination of accepted candidates for the post of Cantonment Magistrate will be held at the Government College, Lahore, on the 16th and 17th October next. The next half-yearly examination in Punjabi of Assistant Commissioners serving in Jullundur, Lahore, and Rawalpindi Divisions, or in the Muzaffargarh district, will be held at same place on the 7th and 19th October next.

A RETURN of all loans raised in India, and chargeable on the revenues of India outstanding on the 31st of March last, gives the following totals:—4 1-2 per cent. loans, Rs. 1,00,00,000; 4 per cent. loans Rs.4,75,00,000; 3 1-2 per cent. loans, Rs.98,15,11,700; 3 per cent. loan, Rs. 11,07,07,200; 4 per cent. railway debentures, Rs. 8,55,200; 4 per cent. stock notes, Rs. 6,650; total debt in India bearing interest, Rs. 1,15,05,80,750.

THE following changes are notified regarding the Kaisar-i-Hind medal:—In the fourth rule the words "by Warrant under our Royal Sign-Manual, and countersigned by one of our principal Secretaries of State," shall be omitted. For the sixth rule the following shall be substituted:—"Sixthly, it is ordained that the medal shall consist of an oval-shaped badge or decoration in gold for the first class, and in silver for the second class, with the Royal cipher of ourselves, our heirs and successors in the centre on one side, and on the reverse the word 'Kaisar-i-Hind for public service in India,' and that it shall be suspended on the left breast by a dark-blue ribbon."

THERE has been some falling off in income-tax receipts in Assam, which is attributed to the removal from the assessment list of petty shopkeepers found on enquiry to be earning an income below the taxable margin. The Chief Commissioner remarks, however, that sufficient activity and vigilance have not been shown in inquiries with a view to making additions to the list, and that the work of assessment has not been adequately supervised by the District Officers. The Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar, on inspecting one of the income-tax offices in his district, found that merchants at important centres had been under-assessed. "It is probable," says the Chief Commissioner, "that a close inquiry by District Officers will reveal many cases of a similar nature."

IN discussing the excise report of the Punjab, the Financial Commissioner expresses the opinion that while the consumption of charas in the province has diminished in recent years, the decrease is not likely to be permanent. "If so," says the Lieutenant Governor, "the same is likely to be the case outside the province, and it is probable that the trade in 'charas' has only been temporarily deranged by the introduction of the import tax." From such authority forecasts of the future must carry weight, but accounts from beyond the frontier do not give countenance to optimistic hopes. The opinion appears to be that the "charas" tax is killing trans-frontier trade with these poor and half civilised markets where money is rarely seen, and where almost the only commodity that can be exported in exchange for Indian merchandise is the "charas" drug. If after all however the tax should fail to kill the charas trade, its supposed justification will be gone, for its proceeds are so small in comparison with the trouble and cost of its collection as to afford by themselves no sufficient excuse for the irritation it causes to traders and for the drag it hangs upon trade.

THE secret police have arrested in Paris a Dutchman, formerly a correspondent of an Antwerp paper, who is alleged some time ago to have passed himself off to a Dutch family proceeding to Marseilles as a secret Transvaal agent charged to raise funds for the Boers. He thus obtained 70,000 francs, afterwards disappeared, and escaped. All attempts made to arrest him in Belgium, Holland, and England failed. When arrested he had just arrived at the Northern railway station from England, and was travelling under an assumed name.

ACROSS AUST

THE ARUNTA

AN INTERESTING

PROFESSOR BALDWIN SPENCER,
the proceedings of the expedition
tralia we have already alluded o
has sent another instalment fro
Melbourne the describes the arriv
at a point some 50 miles north of
We were soon settled down in ca
of our arrival spread amongst t
next morning we had a visit from
men, who had decorated themselve
and then come along the river bed
camp in a kind of formal deputa
us into their country. Had we bee
we should doubtless have had to join
with them after the formal saluta
place, but we were spared this, an
our welcome with a present of toba
of the stores of flour, sugar, tomaha
which we had brought with us. They
anxious to share in these at once,
them that they were to be given in
and not for future favors, and the
them that we wanted to see some of th
We were anxious especially to use the
amongst natives whom we knew, and
us well, and understood thoroughly
their friends. They went away
unusal supplies of food and tob
amongst themselves as to what was
in fact they were quite ready an
us. Needless to say this was the resul
one of us had lived amongst them for tw
and had gained their complete trust and co

There is something remarkably court
the bearing of the older men. So long as
not clothed in white men's garments they a
and dignified, but once clothe them and en
them to imitate the white man and they lose
natural dignity and assume a slovenly and deg
appearance. In the neighborhood of stati
course, a certain amount of clothing is n
insisted upon, but the contrast between t
black man in white man's clothing an
natural state is striking. The only ones
at all picturesque in clothing are the child
natives in this part of the centre belong to
tribe, which inhabits the country over an
ing from the Nacumba River in the s
miles north of Alice Springs, that is ov
north and south of not less than 450 mi
groups of them are spoken of as belon
ent localities, those living on the Fink
example, being called Larapinta
native name of the river. Each local
posed largely, but by no means exclu
viduals who describe themselves b
some one animal or plant. One given a
to kangaroo men, another to emu men
to hakea flower men, this particular d
Alice Springs being inhabited by witch
Five years ago, though the number
death is slightly diminished now, the la
all told, 40 individuals, and the area o
are recognised as the proprietors extends
100 square miles. On the other hand
groups which actually consist of only
individuals. Each of these local groups
man, who is called its Alatunja, though
varies in different parts of the country.

The authority which he wields is of a
vague nature; he has no power whatever
person of the individual members of hi
control of any kind over their property, b
the older men together when any matter o
has to be considered, and takes the lead
their most important ceremonies.
heareditary one, passing from father
provided that the latter is of the pr
that is, if it be a kangaroo group,
a kangaroo, and so on. The right
the group to the land which they i
that is found on it, is undoubt
special quarry of stone good for
no stranger takes this away w
without giving something in re
bers of other groups, however f
will halt on the confines of a
another group, and will not e
been formally invited do s
In anything like a good se
some ceremonies taking p
the group will be disperse
Neither men, women nor c
state are at all encumbe
women have headbands wor
behind the ears, and the
made of human hair—most
in-law's—which can be tight
Each man usually carries a
boomerangs, together with a l
a spear thrower. The latt
characteristic of the Australia
to have been known to the T
much in shape in different par
is generally spoken of as a wo
really a word used only o
and is quite unknown to the A
the spear thrower is shaped like
leaf, the sides of which are more o
one end a little pointed bit of w
means of kangaroo sinew, and at t
piece of quartzite is fastened into
pine grass resin. The spear end
point of the thrower, which is used
means of it a skilful native will th
100 yards, though he will not be a
ately enough to kill an emu or kan
er distance than at most 20 yards. T
are flat, curved sticks, usually decorate
but without a trace of the twist charac
so-called return boomerangs of other pa

The natives of Central Australia have n
of the latter. It is wonderful how exper
both in throwing and warding off a boomera
latter comes twisting round and round and
final glance off the ground, looks as if it must s
ly damage the man at whom it is thrown,
with a slight dexterous twist of his shield, so rapi
done that you can scarcely notice it, he turns
harmlessly aside, and is ready to defend himself against any number thrown in quick succession.

Time is no object to him, and when food and water are abundant his life passes by pleasantly enough, varied every now and then perhaps by a fight with someone who he imagines has injured him in some way, though their fights generally entail a vast amount of talking, or growling, as they call it, and but little bloodshed. He is bound hand and foot by custom, and, as he grows up, becomes steeped in native lore; every hill and waterhole, every remarkable feature in the landscape, whether it be a strangely gnarled and twisted gum tree or a clump of upstanding stones, is associated with some tradition of his ancestors. The old men religiously cherish these traditions, and from the time that he is initiated the young man hears of them from day to day, and time after time sees, and as he grows older takes part in ceremonies concerned with them. It has been said that the Australian aborigine has no traditions; on the contrary he is one mass of traditions, in which he most firmly believes, but which, it is quite true, the ordinary white man knows nothing about, for the simple reason that he is apt to throw ridicule upon them, and there is nothing to which a native is more sensitive than he is to ridicule, and that especially in respect of subjects which he regards as sacred.

So far as his personal appearance is concerned, he is somewhat under the average height of an Englishman; in exceptional cases some of them reach a height of over 6 feet, but the average may be taken as 5 feet 6 inches, that of the woman being 5 feet 1 inch. The skin is by no means black, but dark chocolate in colour, the nose very broad, with its root deep set, the ridges above the eyes are strongly developed, and above them the forehead slopes backward, with the hairs artificially removed, so as apparently to increase its size. His beard, whiskers and moustache are well developed, and usually frizzled and jet black. In some cases, when allowed to grow, the hair falls in long wavy ringlets over the shoulders, but it is never truly woolly as it was in the old Tasmanians, and as it is in the negro. The lady is well formed and lithe, and the men and younger women carry themselves gracefully and remarkably erect with the head well thrown back. In the case of the women, everything depends upon their age, the younger ones, those between 15 and perhaps 20, have decidedly well formed figures except for the legs, which, as amongst the men, are too spindle shaped in proportion to the rest of the body.

M S.

AGENCY.)

H AFRICA.

SION.

OUTLANDERS.

ST IN LONDON.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.
and Lategan's Com-
ack into the Orange

af Reinet and Steyns-
emy.
e Outlander Committee,
r to his heart than the
for which he will work

SEPT. 3.
or of Johannesberg who
gland for the past four
giance was arrested last
ge of supplying informa-

KISH DISPUTE.

ed Germany's mediation, and
e dispute with France.

TSAR'S TOUR.

Tsaritsa have arrived at Copen-

GAR CONFERENCE.

ermany will participate in the
ference, which will probably meet

ES AT PEKING.

FORCE AT TIENTSIN.

tors and the Imperial City at
mally restored to the Chinese

Departure of the 3rd Bombay
have been countermanded.

WILLIAM GIVES WAY INCE CHUN.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.
illiam has waived his demand
Mission should kow-tow and also
o in procession through Berlin.
has consented to receive Prince
otsdam, accompanied only by an

ccordingly left Basle last evening
n train specially sent.
s and the public are surprised
part of the Emperor to receive

ND THE KHEDIVE.

e-quarters of an hour's inter-
sterday.

N ON BRITISH CON- EGYPT.

t testifies strongly to the
ministration in Egypt.

ARY.

of Colonel Collinson

NT-GOVERNORS.

RESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, SEPT. 3.
s approved the following
D. Latouche to be Lieu-
North-Western Provinces and
Sir Antony Macdonnell, who
xt. Hon'ble Sir C. M. Rivaz,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Pun-
Sir W. Mackworth Young who
xt. The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J.
member of the Governor-General's
n to Mr. Rivaz.

CASE OF INSOLVENCY.

TECTION AGAINST STATE DEBTS.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 3.
el case of insolvency came up before the
Court to-day, when an application was
e on behalf of Preo Nath Bannerjee for "ad
nterim" protection. It was explained by the attorney that his client was sent to jail at the instance of the Collector of the 24-Pergunnals for arrears and certain rents due to Government, amounting to Rs. 551-12. Mr. Sowton opposed the application on behalf of the Secretary of State, contending that under Section 62 of the Insolvency Act an insolvent was not entitled to any relief in respect of Crown debts. Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, after taking time to consider the matter, held that the debtor could not be granted protection and refused the application.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORT CORPS FROM CHINA.

The hired transport "Umta," which sailed from Hongkong on the 21st August, arrived here to-day with the Transport Corps in command of Captain Beatty of the 9th Bengal Lancers. Besides Lieutenant Orton, 26th Baluches, 470 captured Chinese mules, and 210 transport carts, there were also on board section A. No. 61 Native Field Hospital in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Warlike, I. M. S., and the telegraph section under Lieutenant Lamb, 3rd Madras Infantry.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

Lieut.-Col. Tulloch, 26th Bombay Infantry, in granted one year's leave home.

Major Rowdin, 1st Wiltshires, goes on half pay on the 14th instant.

Lieut. Pitcher, 1st South Wales Borderers, joins the Staff Crops, Bengal.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, SEPT. 3.—Cobham, Captain, Bombay, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on duty, from Deesa.

Nurse, Major, Bombay, 13th Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Deesa.

Silleny, Captain, 25th Bombay Rifles, on leave, from Wazirabad.

Melville, Major, Bengal, 4th Rajputs, on duty, from Shanghai.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE VICEROY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

THE NEEDS AND SHORTCOMINGS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

Presiding at the opening meeting of the Educational Conference, to-day, H. E. the Viceroy made a sympathetic and powerful speech in which he reviewed the position of education in this country and the difficulties with which it has to contend. He said that the Conference had been called, not to devise any brand-new plan of educational reform, but to consult with him and advise as to what could be done to remedy its defects and to raise still higher the moral and intellectual standard which he was firmly convinced had profited by the system which had been in force, imperfect as that system had been. He had no sympathy with those who decried education in India, but it was necessary to realise its shortcomings in order to remedy them. He thought we had started with a too slavish imitation of the English models and that the root of evils which were complained of lay in the undue importance which had been attached to mere examinations, a state of things resulting from making education the sole avenue to employment in the service of the State.

Amongst the questions which presented themselves to him were whether the small proportion out of the millions of India, who were reached by the present system of education was sufficient, whether the support given by Government was adequate, whether there was due supervision of this vast and potent engine of creative energy or after its furnace had been fed, were its wheels left to go round without control. He could not answer these questions as he would, but there seemed to him to be a misdirection and in some cases a waste of force for which he could not hold Government free from blame.

He observed a conflict of systems for which he could find no justification. Yet he held the education of the Indian people to be as much the duty of the central Government as the policing of the cities or the taxation of the citizen, indeed, more so, for whereas these duties can be safely delegated to subordinate hands, Government can never abrogate its personal responsibility for the living welfare of the multitudes committed to its care.

The Viceroy then went on to discuss University, Secondary and Primary education as it obtains in India. He drew attention to the differences which existed between Universities in India and in Europe. Indian Universities could not be converted all at once into institutions analogous to Oxford and Cambridge, but the foundations could be laid so that benefactors hereafter could build upon them as they had done in the endowments of education elsewhere. If besides the foundation of University chairs and of prizes and scholarships for original work lying outside the University courses, the educational power now diffused could be concentrated and linked lectures started amongst affiliated colleges, he thought we should be doing something to inspire higher education in India with a nobler ideal.

His Excellency went on to criticise the lack of uniformity in the governing systems of the various Indian Universities and to ask whether the larger Senates should not be reduced to a more moderate size; whether the proportion of educational experts on them should not be increased; whether fellowship should be a terminable honour capable of renewal, and whether some reasonable test of attendance should be imposed.

Regarding the question of raising the standard of the various examinations, Lord Curzon said he had no desire to close the doors of the colleges or to reduce the number of their pupils, but a system the standards of which were in danger of being degraded, was a system that must sooner or later decline and it would be for the Conference to advise whether the length of school courses should be increased, a limit of age imposed for entrance examination or the percentage of marks required for a pass be raised. Other points recommended to the consideration of the Conference in this connection were the present want of uniformity in text books and the question of depriving of their degrees graduates convicted of criminal offences.

Turning to Secondary Education, Lord Curzon expressed the view that the time has not yet come for Government to withdraw from it, but it should be careful in regard to its own institutions not as competitors but as models for private schools. Lord Curzon also alluded to the need of providing boys, who elect what corresponds to the "modern side" in the schools, with employment when they go out into world.

As regards Primary Education he thought Government had not fulfilled its duty and that there was much to be done especially in connection with the encouragement of vernacular teaching. The difficulty of funds had hitherto stood in the way, but with a returning cycle of good seasons, one of the first claims that Government would do well to acknowledge would be the education of the masses. He thought also that something might be done by making passes in higher vernacular examinations a test for certain subordinate government posts.

Lord Curzon went on to notice the smallness of actual progress yet made compared with the immense attention devoted to technical education and he directed attention to the need of measures to correct the present system under which a boy is but too frequently taught carpentry or smithy work or carving or sculture without his having any intention of devoting himself seriously to any one of these trades.

His Excellency also referred to the need of more and better normal schools, for as the teacher was, so would be the school he taught.

The backwardness of female education was another subject the Conference were invited to discuss. The subject of moral teaching in Indian schools was also brought in, Lord Curzon in this connection saying that he was not inclined to find the solution in any moral primer, but that books could do something and teachers more.

His last topic was that of a Director-General of Education at head quarters to advise the Government of India, an appointment he expressed himself as strongly favouring, though he had no idea either of creating an Imperial Educational Department, or of advocating a Minister, or Member of Council for Education.

The Conference will now proceed to discuss these various matters, ultimately submitting their report to Government.

A HAVILDAR OF THE 30TH M. I. RUNS AMUCK.

A SUBADAR SHOT AND JEMADAR WOUNDED.

A Havildar of the 30th Madras Infantry at Mandalay on the 31st instant ran amuck, shooting a Subadar dead and dangerously wounding a Jemadar, both of the same regiment, and then shooting himself dead.

POONA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 3.

The final in the Mixed Doubles Handicap of the Lawn Tennis Tournament was played off at the Gymkhana Club, when Miss Cummins and Mr. Keatinge 2-6th off 15 beat Mr. and Mrs. Griffith plus 15·3. Lord Northcote with a party from Government House were present at the conclusion of the game and gave away the prizes to the winners. A large number of spectators were present. Play was good and Miss Cummins' steadiness went a long way towards winning the game. Mrs. Griffith also played exceedingly well. Mr. Keatinge was very active at the net, never letting the ball off. Mr. Griffith was not playing so well, having hurt his hand during the tournament. Several well-contested matches were played and Mrs. Rooth and Major Betham made great efforts to defeat Mr. and Mrs. Griffith; similarly Mrs. Clarkson and Mr. Arthur made a bold bid for victory, when they met the eventual winners, three sets having to be played before the issue could be arrived at. Unfortunately the weather was much against tennis when they played.

The generosity of Lord Northcote in presenting prizes has been greatly appreciated, as is testified by the large number of entries.

CRICKET AT POONA.

BELGAUM GYMKHANA vs. POONA GYMKHANA.

POONA, SEPT. 3.

THE game between the Poona and Belgaum Gymkhanas which commenced at Poona on Monday, was an interesting one in many respects and the Belgaum team is to be congratulated on the good cricket they showed. The Poona team was not by any means a representative one with Captains Douglas and Wood and F. L. Sprott, L. C. P. Milman, W. Drysdale, A. Vernon Harcourt, A. J. Lumsdeo, and L. D. Farber all away, but on the other hand it included A. D. Wikins, Major Pinney, Captain Bignell, A. C. L. Theobald, and two players whose names have been much discussed lately in connection with the Presidency Matches, L. D. Comyn, who is down in Poona for a garrison class, and B. A. P. Schrieber, who is with the polo team of the XX Hussars. Poona won the toss and took first service of one of the best wickets seen in Poona this season. Two batsmen came off, Major Pinney and A. D. Wilkins, and both played excellent cricket. Neither of the two new men, Schreiber and Comyn, made many runs both being dismissed from excellent catches off Captain R. H. W. Brewis' bowling which was quite the best feature of the first day's play. He not only captured seven of the nine wickets that fell to the bowlers, but had a hand in the dismissal of the other two, the last wicket falling to a run out. He will take part in Colonel Peterkin's Bangalore Wanderers tour and should he follow up this bowling success the selection committee might do worse than give him a place in the Presidency team for which he would be qualified being stationed in Belgaum. The batting of the Belgaum team was very even, six players running into double figures, T. W. T. Wheeler's 34 being top score. Of the Poona bowlers A. D. Wilkins was the most successful. Entering on their second venture in a minority of 3 Poona did well, knocking up 51 for the loss of one wicket, Major Pinney (20) and Captain Bignell (26) being not out at the end of the day's play.

Major Pinney and Captain Bignell, the not outs over night, played splendid cricket on the resumption of play on the second morning, the first named in particular giving a faultless exhibition. Afterwards A. D. Wilkins played well, and the innings closed for 211 leaving Belgaum 208 to get to win. Captain Brewis did not meet with the same success with the ball, and failed to take a wicket. Neither Comyn nor Schreiber made many runs, and their double failure was disappointing. The second innings of Belgaum opened well, Captain Carter and J. L. Lushington playing steady cricket. Afterwards T. W. T. Wheeler and Manson completely collared the bowling and the runs were knocked off for the loss of six wickets, the match resulting in a highly creditable victory for Belgaum by four wickets. The following are the scores:—

POONA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Major Pinney, b Brewis	33	c Manson, b Wheeler	57
Capt Bignell, b Brewis	12	c Lushington, b Wheeler	65
Capt B A P Schreiber, c and b Brewis	4	l-b-w, b Wheeler	3
Mr A D Wilkins, not out	52	not out	36
Mr A C L Theobald, c Brewis, b Manson	1	b Manson	2
Mr W H Sprott, c Brewis, b Stevens	13	c and b Good	4
Mr F B Young, b Brewis	9	b Hensley	0
Mr Stevenson, b Stevens	6	b Hensley	12
Mr L J Comyn, b Stevens	8	b Hensley	4
Pte Procter, b Brewis	2	b Good	1
Mr B Shaw, run out	0	c Stevens, b Hensley	0
Extras	12	Extras	27
Total	152	Total	211

BELGAUM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Carter, b Proctor	6	b Wilkins	14
J L Lushington, b Wilkins	20	b Procter	33
W E Copleston, b Proctor	15	b Procter	2
Capt R H W Brewis, b Proctor	16	b Procter	0
T W T Wheeler, Comyn, b Wilkins	31	not out	57
Manson, st Young, b Wilkins	18	c Comyn, b Wilkins	89
Colonel Stevens, b Wilkins	2	not out	1
Lieut-Col Carson, not out	19	b Wilkins	3
Hensley, l-b-w b Wilkins	7	} To bat.	
Palmer, b Procter	6		
Good, c Schreiber, b Bignell	2		
Extras	10	Extras	10
Total	155	Total	209

THE ROYAL SCOTS SPORTS.

POONA, SEPT. 3.

A large gathering of spectators assembled on the Wanowrie ground to witness the finals in connection with the Royal Scots Sports.

Lord Northcote, with Mr. Hill, Private Secretary, was present during the earlier part of the day. Several interesting events were contested and competition was keen.

In the jumping competition for ponies, Captain Jameson's Brat, proved the best and won the silver cup presented by the officers of the Royal Scots.

In the escalading with slung rifles by companies, the contest was won by H. Company. In the Bayonet versus Bayonet competition Corporal Ellis won the first prize. In the Lloyd Lindsay F. Company proved victorious. The Tug-of-War for lightweights was won by G. Company and for any weights by the same company. The obstacle race caused great amusement. Nearly thirty competed and the race was won after a hard struggle by Private Collins. Mrs. Hallett distributed the prizes.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S TREAT TO SERVANTS.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote gave the usual treat to a large staff of the Body Guard and general establishment this evening at Ganeshkhind. Merry-go-rounds were pitched and enjoyed by the young folk. A blind-fold race caused some sensation and a tug-of-war between the house establishment and syces ended in a victory for the latter. Her Excellency, accompanied by Colonel Owen and other members of the staff, walked round the large assembly. At the tent of the Christian servants Her Excellency was received with great applause, and an address was read. At the Mahomedan tent Her Ladyship was similarly received, and Colonel Owen read an address which Her Excellency's servants presented. About six o'clock Lord Northcote, on his return from Poona, drove up to the ground and was received with deafening cheers and native music. Toys were presented to the children at the conclusion.

THE LOSS OF AN OIL STEAMER.

THE s. s. Noranmore, which is reported by Reuter to have sunk off Athina, was under Belgian colours. She was a turret steamer and was of 5,640 tons gross, and 3,650 tons net register. The vessel was built in 1898 by Doxford and Sons, Ld. of Sunderland. She was owned by the Belgian Maritime Trading Company of Antwerp of which Messrs. W. M. Johnston and Co., Ld. of Liverpool are managers. Her length was 420 feet and breadth 50 feet 2 inches. The steamer was bound with a cargo of 2,22,000 cases of kerosine oil from Batoum for Bombay and Calcutta. The vessel was consigned to Messrs. A Mantacheff and Co.

THE ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE following is the programme of the annual tournament of the above named club, which commences on Monday next:—

PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

7-15 a.m.—Handicap. Medal play. 18 holes. Entrance fee Rs. 2.
3-30 p.m.—Allied pairs. Handicap. Medal play. One round of men's course. Entrance fee Rs. 2 per pair.
3-30 p.m.—Handicap. Match play against Bogey. 18 holes. Entrance fee Rs. 2.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

7-15 a.m.—R. W. I. G. C. Cup. Scratch. 18 holes. Qualifying Competition. Medal play. Entrance fee Rs. 3. Eight lowest scores to play off by match play on subsequent days. Also as part of the same competition, Nasik Gymkhana Cup. Handicap. Medal play.
3-30 p.m.—Scratch Foursomes. 18 holes. First Round. Entrance fee Rs. 4 per pair.
3-30 p.m.—Handicap Foursomes. First Round. 18 holes. Match play.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

7-15 a.m.—R. W. I. G. C. Cup. First Round. 18 holes. Match play. Also for Members not in the Eight competing for Cup, Handicap. Medal play. Entrance fee Rs. 2.
3-30 p.m.—Scratch Foursomes. Second round.
Handicap Foursomes. Second round.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

7-15 a.m.—President's Cup. Handicap. Bogey play. 18 holes. Entrance fee Rs. 2.
3-30 p.m.—R W I G C Cup. Second round.
Handicap Foursomes. Third round.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

7-15 a.m.—Bombay Gymkhana Cup. Handicap. Medal play. 18 holes. Entrance fee Rs. 2.
3-30 p.m.—R W I G C Cup. Final round.
Scratch Foursomes. Final round.
Handicap Foursomes. Final round.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

7-15 a.m.—Handicap. Medal play. 18 holes. Entrance fee Rs. 2.
9 a.m.—"Wooden spoon Competition." Handicap. Medal play. Holes Nos. 8 and 9—Only the 3 Members who return the highest gross scores during the week may compete. Prize—presented by R. C. Wroughton Esq I. F. S.
3 p.m.—The Annual General Meeting.
6. p.m.—Prize Distribution.

The Gold Medal of the R. W. I. G. C. will be given to the Member returning the lowest total of four Scratch Rounds.

The Silver Medal of the R. W. I. G. C. will be given for the best individual Scratch Round.

N. B.—Only Rounds (Medal play) played in the competition in the above programme (excluding rounds for deciding ties) will be counted. The medals will not be given if the score in either case exceeds a limits to be fixed by the Committee during the meeting with reference to the state of weather and condition of the ground.

The programme follows the lines of those of former years, with two exceptions.

(1). Making the competition for the President's cup on handicap instead of on scratch terms.

(2). Introducing the "Wooden Spoon" competition.

To my mind both these changes are undesirable. The President's cup has always been the chief feature of the meeting and, perhaps, the most valuable prize. There appears no reason for making it a handicap prize. I take it that the intention of the club is to attract the best players in the West of India to play at Nasik. Nobody wants to encourage pot-hunting, but you may be sure that scratch players will not come to a meeting to play for prizes on handicap terms. Moreover no one is pleased to see a man who has the crudest notion of the science of golf win the President's cup with a big score minus a big handicap. I trust the Committee will not repeat this innovation. The introduction of a "Wooden Spoon" competition is a still more undesirable innovation. Such things are well enough at Progressive Whist parties, but are entirely out of place at an annual Golf Tournament. Golf is too good a game to be made a fool of. One would just as soon see the last day of the Presidency match made into a "tip and run" game, as to see prizes given at golf for players who can make high scores.

The tournament of this year promises to be unusually interesting. The standard of play will be higher than in former years. Of the known scratch players on this side of India, only Messrs. Fry, Marshall-Reid, John Stiven, and J. C. R. Johnston will be absent, besides Mr. Osborne Marshall, who has never yet competed at Nasik. Colonel Carter and three other officers of the Royal Scots, all new to Nasik, will represent the military golfing talent of Poona, while Messrs. Muir-Mackenzie and Wroughton will appear for the civilians. From Bombay, Messrs. Muir and Gray will compete for the first time at Nasik, and of the old Bombay contingent, we shall have Messrs. MacDonald, Pechey, Nicholson, Fischer, and possibly Messrs. Meikle and Boggs. Messrs. Plunkett and J. B. Alcock will, I hear, visit once more the links they know so well. Colonel Kellie and Rev. Preston will appear for Deolali. Rev. Mr. Scott is, I believe, coming from Surat. Among all these players we shall probably see some good and close matches. This year it is extremely improbable that any one player will sweep the board as Mr. Pechey did in 1899 and 1900, and when, prior to him, Messrs. Fry, Marshall Reid, Shewan, Stewart and Fischer, each had a year all to themselves.

The course has been greatly improved. The holes have been lengthened and some of the most "flukey" features done away with. Four new bunkers have been built—not bunkers of the old type-bricks and cactus over which a dak bungalow fowl could stride, but bunkers wide and high which will properly punish any topped or foozled shot. The greens are still bad though a lot of money has been spent on them. The general meeting will probably be called upon to consider whether the greens shall be done away and "browns" substituted in future competitions, or whether proper greens shall be dug out and turfed with good grass. So much for the gentlemen.

We now come the ladies. *Place aux dames* and as the classification of golfers is good players, bad players, very bad players and ladies, I suppose I have given the ladies their proper place! Here is their programme.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

8 a.m.—Handicap Entrance fee Rs. 2. First Round. 9 holes.
3-30 p.m.—Allied pairs. 9 holes. One round of men's course

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

8 a.m.—Handicap. Second Round. 9 holes.
5 p.m.—Handicap. Entrance fee Rs. 2, First Round. 9 holes.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

8 a.m.—Handicap. Second Round. 9 holes.
5 p.m.—Putting Competition. Entrance fee Re 1.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

8 a.m.—Handicap. Entrance fee Rs. 2. First Round. 9 holes.
5 p.m.—Handicap. Second Round. 9 holes.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

8 a.m.—The Lady's Silver Medal. Scratch. First Round. 9 holes. Entrance fee Rs. 2. A Handicap also in this event.
5 p.m.—The Lady's Silver Medal. Second Round. 9 holes.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

6 p.m.—Distribution of Prizes.

There is no new feature in this programme except that the Allied-pain competition has an afternoon all to itself. This is an improvement. There will be a fair gathering of ladies., *cela va sans dire* of course; I mean and fairly large gathering of lady players. Mrs. Northcote from Deolali, Miss Prideaux from Poona I hear. Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Fry and Mrs. Manwaring for Nasik, Mrs. Slater and Miss Fredoux from Bombay. No doubt several others. We shall miss Mrs. Millard, last year's winner and Mrs. Chalmers who, unfortunately, will not be able to come. All the same there should be close competition for the silver medal and other prizes.

SIR SAYED AHMED MEMORIAL FUND MEETING AT MANGROL.

MAHOMED FAIQ, B.A., Agent to the Sir Syed Memorial Council, Aligarh, writes to us:—It will be of interest to some of your readers to learn that on the 27th August, I visited the State of Mangrol and arranged to convene a meeting, which was held on Friday, the 30th August, in the Juma Mosque under the auspices of the Nawab of Mangrol. After a short preliminary speech, I read and presented an address to the Nawab on behalf of the Council at Aligarh. The speech made by the Nawab in reply to the address was very encouraging indeed and evinced his good taste for spreading English education among his co-religionists. An Urdu poem, composed for the occasion, followed his speech and at the close of the meeting, a list for subscriptions was opened and more than Rs. 1,350 contributed on the spot. The amount of 1,000 was contributed by the Nawab himself. The best thanks of the Council are due to him for his zeal, energy and interest in educational matters. I strongly hope that others will soon follow the brilliant example set by him. After a vote of thanks to the Nawab, the meeting adjourned, but in the list more names are expected to be added.

THE POISONING OF MR. LOVELL.

TRIAL AT THE COLOMBO SUPREME COURT.

MR. W. DRIBERG, the prosecuting counsel, stated that Mr. Lovell died on the 12th of January, an examination of the body showing that death was due to arsenical poisoning. Mr. Lovell lived at "The Alcove" which was a chummery, Messrs. Hankey and Hanna being also residents at the same house. The two accused were among the servants at "The Alcove." Mr. Lovell seemed to have disliked native servants, generally, and Sinhalese servants specially—the two accused in particular. That feeling was cordially reciprocated by the servants and by the accused, as was natural. On the 9th January, Mr. Lovell had been in the best of health. He had attended office—the P. and O. Agency—and had lunched with Mr. Michie at the Bristol, having partaken of lobster salad at the lunch. He was quite well, however, so that if he was poisoned at all, it must have been either on the night of the 9th or the morning of the 10th. On the evening of the 9th Mr. Lovell dined at "The Alcove" with Messrs. Hanna and Hankey, and a guest named Mr. Baker. Mr. Lovell, as seems to have been usual with him, was late in coming down to dinner, and the others were at the third course when Mr. Lovell joined them. The first accused, and this was a point to remember, served Mr. Lovell with soup. Now at "The Alcove," soup was poured out in a verandah adjoining the dining-room and brought in by a servant. There was ample proof that the first accused brought in the soup on this night. After dinner, the gentlemen retired to a verandah, where they were served with whisky and soda by the second accused. The case for the Crown was that the deceased was poisoned by arsenic being administered to him in his soup by the first accused, or in his whisky by the second accused. Early the next day, the 10th January, Mr. Lovell took ill, and between 8 and 9 o'clock Messrs Hanna and Hankey were informed of it by Mr. Lovell's servant, Joseph. Mr. Lovell thought he was suffering from severe cholic and got a mustard plaster. He then began to vomit and Dr. Rockwood was sent for and came soon afterwards. Hearing that Mr. Lovell had partaken of lobster, the doctor treated him for food poisoning. It was only after death that the cause of death was discovered. Dr. Attygalle had performed a post mortem examination, and found symptoms of arsenic poisoning, the suspicions being confirmed, when the contents of the stomach were analysed by Dr. Sinnethamby, and arsenic found in them. It was curious that just a few days before, a dog belonging to Mr. Hankey had died of an illness which produced the same symptoms. The carcase was exhumed and suspicions were confirmed when it was discovered by the doctors that the dog, too, had been given arsenic poison. Now, although Mr. Lovell was not popular with the servants, the two accused had special grievances against him. The first accused had been given a less free hand since Mr. Lovell undertook to keep house, while the 2nd had been openly reprimanded for some fault or other. Now, the problem for the jury was whether it was these accused who had poisoned him—and whether they both poisoned him or one only, but the evidence which he would call would help them to decide whether this was a proven case or a mere matter of suspicion.

DR. ROCKWOOD'S EVIDENCE.

The Hon. Dr. Rockwood was the first witness called, Messrs. Hankey and Hanna being absent just then. He said he was an M. R. C. S. He knew Mr. Lovell for ten years or so. Mr. Lovell was of robust health. He had not been called to see Mr. Lovell for about three years before the day on which he saw him last. He was summoned to "The Alcove" and got there about 10 a.m. Mr. Lovell was in bed. Witness discovered that Mr. Lovell had taken an indigestible lunch and had not enjoyed his dinner on the 9th. Witness thought it was a case of food poisoning, and gave him some soothing medicines to overcome the irritation of the stomach. Mr. Lovell died on Saturday morning. Witness was in attendance till his death. Witness had no reason to change his opinion as to the treatment, and when he died witness thought death was due to gastritis. Witness suggested a post mortem examination. The symptoms of gastritis could not often be distinguished from arsenic poisoning. Dr. Attygalle made the post mortem examination, and witness noticed the condition of the stomach, &c. There was evidence of great irritation of the stomach, it being all red. The intestines were also inflamed to some extent. After arsenic was taken in, symptoms would appear in a short time, about 12 hours; he could not speak with certainty. It all depended on the quantity taken. Possibly two grains might be fatal. In ordinary medicines, he would not go beyond 1-24th of a grain.

MR. HANNA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. D. M. Hanna, who lived at "The Alcove" at the time, was next called, and repeated the evidence which he gave at the Police Court. Witness managed the house until the 2nd January, when Mr. Lovell took over. The first accused was usually given the bazaar money and kept the store-room keys. He saw Mr. Lovell on the 9th night and he was then quite well. He dined at "The Alcove" that night. The accused served at table that night. Neither of the prisoners were servants of Mr. Lovell, but all the servants served at table. The prisoners served at table on the night of the 9th but witness could not say who served Mr. Lovell with soup. After dinner, witness and the others were served with whisky and soda in the verandah by the two prisoners. One of the two served Mr. Lovell with whisky—it was probably the second accused. The whisky was poured out from a decanter in their presence. Mr. Lovell was all right at the time they retired that night. Witness saw Mr. Lovell in bed at 6-15 a.m. the next day. At 8 o'clock Joseph told him that Mr. Lovell was ill. He did not think the servants liked Mr. Lovell, but they had no reason as far as he knew, for any dislike. There had been a theft in October, and, amongst others, these accused—not more than others—were suspected. Their houses were searched. Nothing was found. Mr. Lovell disliked both the accused, specially the second accused. Mr. Lovell had complained that the second accused had intruded into his room while he (Mr. Lovell) was dressing. There were other minor causes for bad feeling. Mr. Lovell was ill from the 10th till the 12th, when he died.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Langenberg: The first accused was Captain Channer's servant, really; but, in the Captain's absence, acted as head-servant, being paid jointly by all. While witness managed the accounts, he paid out through the first accused, but when Mr. Lovell took over, so far as he knew, things went on as usual, except that Mr. Lovell said that the cook's account was too high, and that he proposed to cut it down. Mr. Lovell went out occasionally, oftener before dinner than after. On the 9th evening he had not been out—that was somewhat unusual, so unusual that witness asked him why he did not go out and Mr. Lovell said he felt tired. The first accused did little serving at dinner, but rather supervised the other servants.

MR. HANKEY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. A. A. Hankey followed Mr. Hanna, and his evidence was the same as that of Mr. Hanna in most respects.

Cross-examined by Mr. Van Langenberg, witness admitted that Mr. Lovell was very unpopular with servants. Witness could assign no cause for this except that Mr. Lovell had an unhappy manner towards servants, and was sometimes harsh to them. The servants evidently reciprocated the dislike. Witness spoke of servants generally; the servants at "The Alcove" at the time of Mr. Lovell's death, too, disliked Mr. Lovell.

Cross-examined by Mr. E. Jayawardena. Witness had been in many countries and of all the servants he had ever had, the second accused was the best. He knew his work remarkably well and witness was quite pleased with him, and had given him a certificate when discharging him, stating that he regretted that he could make no exception to the decision they all at "The Alcove" had come to, after Mr. Lovell's death, to get new servants.

Mr. G. D. Michine, of the P. & O. Agency, was called. Mr. Lovell, he said, was his chief assistant. There were no discrepancies or anything of that sort in Mr. Lovell's books when they were examined after his death, while from the deceased bank-book he saw that there was a good balance standing to his credit. On the 9th January, witness and Mr. Lovell lunched together at the Bristol. Witness thought Mr. Lovell disliked all native servants.

Joseph, a Tamil, who had been Mr. Lovell's servant, was the next witness and said that when his master took up the management of the house and expenses, the key was taken from first accused and given to him, but he (witness), without Mr. Lovell's knowledge, gave it back to the 1st accused. The 1st accused was not pleased with the arrangement and said he would kill witness and his master. One day the 1st accused said "So many gentlemen die of cholera and other things; won't he—meaning Mr. Lovell—also die?" 1st accused said he would give alms if Mr. Lovell died. Witness then repeated the story he had told in the Police Court of Mr. Lovell's illness and death, with some variations in particulars. The second accused, also, was ill disposed towards Mr. Lovell for various reasons, but never uttered threats and the like against Mr. Lovell.

Anthony, also a servant, was next examined, but said nothing new, except that he once heard the servants murmuring against Mr. Lovell.

Andrew Cardos, cook at "The Alcove," said that he, too, heard servants—especially the second accused and Joseph, using foul language against Mr. Lovell.

The house cooly was next called and said that the 1st accused took in the soup at dinner on the evening of the 9th January.

The case was proceeding.

THE total incidence of taxation on the opium sold in the Punjab is shown by a report just issued to be Rs. 13-9-6 per seer. The Financial Commissioner remarks that the future of the Punjab opium system is under separate consideration.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

STEADY PROGRESS OF POLO.

A RAINY TWELFTH.

THE AMERICA CUP.

THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

LONDON, AUG. 15.

FOR an unusual thing, yesterday was a blank in the racing world, and it thus seemed probable that the sale of miscellaneous bloodstock, promoted by Mr. H. A. Stevens at Sandown Park, would have been a complete success. The catalogue certainly contained very moderate-class animals, and thus perhaps it failed to attract reasonably, there being a mere handful of people round the rostrum in the Esher paddock, the majority being trainers of steeplechase horses, on the qui vive for moderate low-priced three-year-olds for jumping. Mr. W. G. Stevens and his brother, Mr. Alfred Stevens, really contributed the biggest portion, but the great majority of their horses were returned unsold. Most of the yearlings were by Grey Friars or Medmenham, but realised excessively poor figures, and it certainly showed what a lottery breeding is when sound, if somewhat unfashionably reared young stock were disposed of at barely double figures. The first of the old white-faced plater, Bentworth's progeny, a filly from Mother of Pearl, realised 33gs., the highest price really offered being 145gs. for a bay colt, brother to the Venerable Bede, but this was lower than the reserve. Similarly, too, the four-year-old hurdle jumper Biology and Eastern Friars were not sold, 250gs. and 200gs. being the respective highest offers. I am able to say that the reserve on each was 350gs. Disgusted with his recent performances, palpably not his true form, Barnes, the Epsom trainer, sent up Joe the Marine, a shapely little black four-year-old, for whom 46gs. was bid under the hammer, which did not reach the reserve. He was, however, subsequently sold privately to Mr. Duke on behalf of Mr. George Thursby, but I am not at liberty to name the figure. Joe has been an unlucky horse of late to his connections, but is just the animal for a gentleman jockey to ride, and is certain to win more than one good race. His Folkestone engagements of which the options were given were accepted.

There has been some dissatisfaction expressed of late relative to the returned prices of certain victorious animals, particularly the cases of Simon Glover at Brighton. Reminiscence and Sweet Sounds at Lewes. However faithfully the difficult task of averaging and returing the prices is done there is no question that it is immensely to the advantage of nearly all the leading book-makers to what is termed "pinch" the returned odds slightly, inasmuch as the great majority have large s.p offices, and there is never any knowing what they might have "laid" in London. Again, even if one of the front rank men has laid a winner at much reduced odds, it is no justifiable reason why because on or two took under the price such should be returned as the supposed fair market rate. I cannot abstain from paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late and unfortunate jockey, Luke Bland, who died after a long and severe illness, and was buried on Tuesday. The poor fellow was one of the now many recent examples of unemployed cross-country horsemen, and I think it can be truthfully said that Bland never fairly had a chance. He was a capable jockey, rode at the minimum weight, and had no equal in pluck. He was not in affluent circumstances, and therefore his sudden seizure by illness on the very day that he moved from Royston to Cambridge last winter, has brought poverty upon his young widow and three orphans. This is again one of the cases—all too frequent—of thoroughly deserved pity and help in our world of sport; and I was glad to learn at Kempton this week from Mr. "Chris" Waller, the Royston trainer and former amateur jockey, that he is working strenuously in the good cause. I trust that those to whom it appeals will accept this hint.

Apropos of the recent death of the former champion boxer, Peter Jackson, it is noticeable how he and numerous other former fistic cracks suffered and met their deaths from consumption.

One would have supposed that the absence at the front of most of the soldiers and many of the civilians who play polo would have detracted seriously from the interest of the season, which, so far as the vicinity of London is concerned, is now at an end. This, however, has only been the case in a limited degree. It was, indeed, found impossible to hold the military tournaments, which are always so popular with the spectators, and excite such keen rivalry among the competing regiments; but in all other respects the season has been eminently successful. The entries for the chief tournaments were even more numerous than usual. Everywhere polo has made progress, and the game was never in a more flourishing condition.

The most important event of the polo season is the open tournament for the Hurlingham Challenge Cup, and the four players who win it are entitled to be considered the best team of the year. No restriction is placed upon the composition of the teams; they may belong to different clubs or the same one, and may assume any title that fancy dictates. It was, I think, the first important tournament to be instituted at Hurlingham, the headquarters of the game, in 1876, and about the same time the idea of the Inter-Regimental Tournament occurred to Sir Walter—then Captain—Smythe. Five teams entered for the Hurlingham Open Cup this year—Rugby, Old Cantabs, Mr. Mackey's team the Students, and the Bolters. Having been successful last summer, the Old Cantabs were the holders of the cup, and the final fell to be played between them and four members of the famous Rugby Club. A fast and keenly-contested match resulted in favour of Rugby, who were represented by Mr. Walter Jones and the three Messrs. Miller, and whose fine combination was generally admired. Next in importance comes the Ranelagh Open Challenge Cup, a tournament held under the same conditions as the Hurlingham event. The first competition was held in 1896, the year in which Mr. E. D. Miller assumed charge of the polo arrangements at Ranelagh, and the Old Cantabs won the cup last year. Again the final fell to be played between the Old Cantabs and Rugby, but on this occasion the Midland team had to be altered, Mr. E. D. Miller being unable to assist his club owing to an injury. It was considered quite probable that the Cambridge men would reverse the verdict of Hurlingham, but the Rugby players were equal to the occasion, and won somewhat easily by six goals to two. Lord Shrewsbury proved an efficient substitute for Mr. Miller, and Mr. W. Jones never showed better form. The tournament for the County Cup is entitled to be classed third among the events of the polo season, for although better play may be seen in other competitions the contest for the County Cup has a special and peculiar value. The tournament fosters and encourages polo in the provinces, and it is to the provinces we look to recruit the ranks of first-rate polo. It is now managed by the County Polo Association, under whose judicious control it every year assumes more importance and excites keener rivalry among the competing clubs. Twenty-one county clubs are now affiliated to the Association, and fifteen entered for this year's tournament. Under the new rules Great Britain is divided for the purpose of the competition into four divisions—Northern (including Scotland), Midland, South-Eastern, and South-Western. An honorary secretary is appointed for each division; they arrange for the decision of the preliminary ties, and the semi-finals and final are played at Hurlingham. Middlewood, Rugby, Eden Park, and Blackmore Vale were the successful clubs in their respective divisions, and in the final Messrs. H. Rich, (a very promising player), P. Bullivant, H. W. Marsham and H. Cardwell, representing Eden Park, defeated Rugby (the holders) by six goals to two.

Although in the matter of important tournaments August has no particular interest, it is none the less a busy month for golfers. Business men, whose opportunities for play during the rest of the year are limited to Saturday afternoons and Sundays, can enjoy daily matches in the holidays, with the result that their game often is materially improved. Club secretaries are by no means ignorant of this feature of holiday golf. When members return from the seaside resorts they have patronised their play on the home green is viewed with a certain suspicion, and rather to the disgust of their recipients handicaps are promptly lowered if there appear to be just cause for the alteration. The different light in which golfers regard the handicaps awarded to them is rather curious. One man, of a pessimistic or gloomy turn of mind, will tell you that he never plays up to his handicap, and would, if he had his rights, receive half as many strokes again. A dangerous fellow this for an adversary. While persistently decrying his own game, he usually displays a persistent steadiness which not infrequently proves too much for a more showy performer. Then there is the sanguine individual who "fancies" himself. His spirit rises superior to frequent defeats and oft-repeated foozles. They avail not to disturb his self-confidence, for mentally he handicaps himself on the best round he ever played, and keenly cavils at the award of his club. Golfers of this calibre seldom win prizes.

The incidence of the Irish Open Amateur Championship causes one to wonder when Ireland will be received into the Championship fold. But this by the way. This year the tournament falls to be played at Dollymount on September 3 and following days. It will be preceded by a professional competition in which Braid, Vardon, Taylor, and other well-known players will take part, and, so far as the spectators are concerned, this is likely to prove the more interesting event of the two. The amateur competition was instituted in 1892, and has been won, among others, by Mr. John Ball (on three occasions), Mr. W. E. Taylor (Morton-hall Club ; three times), and Mr. Hilton (twice). As yet an Irishman has not succeeded in gaining the highest golfing honours of his country.

The practice adopted by some clubs of letting the club-making business to important firms is not calculated to further the interests of golf. Young men who are apprenticed to the business look to occupy, when their indentures run out, the post of professional, and it is not fair upon them to deprive them of the profits that would accrue from their skill at their trade. If the custom obtained generally the status of the professional would be lowered and his income diminished. The result would be that good professionals would become scarce and the art of club-making monopolised by the big firms. A resident professional who thoroughly understands his business is far more likely to meet the requirements of club members than a firm whose clubs are all made to one pattern and whose representative is interested rather in selling them than in suiting his customers in nice details.

Nobody seems to have discovered why a grouse is called a grouse, but as everybody long ago learned that the bird was good to eat, thousands of sportsmen shoot them down at this period of the year. Yesterday, being August 12, the annual slaughter commenced as usual, and a boisterous opening of the season it was. Here and there the weather was bright and fine, but in most districts the gentlemen with the shot-guns got a good wetting, which it may be assumed they minded little, as the birds are, on the whole, reported to be in good condition. There appears, indeed, to be nothing remarkable about this year's shooting, except that the American invasion has strongly affected the grouse moors, an unusually large number of which, especially in Scotland, have been leased to American visitors.

In the West of Scotland the birds are reported to be numerous and their condition the best for years. Heavy bags are assured. The Scotch moors are exceptionally well let. A Nairn telegram states that throughout the Highlands yesterday the weather was showery, but on the whole not unfavourable for shooting. Happily a day of drying wind intervened between Saturday's deluge and the opening yesterday, but the effect of the excessive rain is visible in many directions. Birds in the district are strong and healthy. From Dingwall it is reported that the Twelfth opened disastrously in the district, rain having fallen throughout the early morning, and sportsmen did not go out till late in the day. At Inverary, on the other hand, the day was clear and bright with a nice breeze. The coveys are fairly numerous, and the birds healthy.—A glorious morning favoured sportsmen who were early out over the Mid-Annandale moors, Dumfries-shire. Splendid sport was obtained, the birds being free from disease, and very strong on the wing. The moors of Moodlawer are being shot over by Mr. Agnew, of London, and the Caplefoot shootings by Mr. Lockhart Thomson and party from Edinburgh.

An enthusiastic send-off was given yesterday to Sir Thomas Lipton at Euston on his departure for America to witness the struggle for the America Cup. Sir Thomas travelled by the mid-day train for Liverpool, where he embarked on the Teutonic.

A large crowd had asembled, and before the train moved away Sir Thomas was presented with a floral model of Shamrock II. by the Misses May and Violet Morell (daughters of Major Morell.) Sir Thomas, in acknowledgment, handed to each of the young ladies a gold-plated pendant from a part of the metal work of Shamrock II. and a gold ring with a Shamrock design. Amongst others who were there to wish Sir Thomas success were Col. Knollys, Dr. Smart, and Dr. Stuart. Loud cheers were given just before the train steamed away, and in reply Sir Thomas expressed his thanks for the hearty send-off. He hoped he should be successful in bringing the Cup back to this country. Nothing would be left undone to achieve that object. He was going to meet honourable foes, who would give him fair play. (Loud cheers.) Sir Thomas then shook hands with many present, and, amidst shouts of "Good luck," departed for Liverpool.

Some extraordinary cricket marked Saturday's play. It was a day of great batting triumphs, and among them Ranjitsinhji stands out most conspicuously. The Sussex captain made the huge score of 285 not out—the highes individual total obtained this season. His innings was noteworthy for the rapidity with which he obtained his runs. He was batting for only five hours and twenty minutes ; he gave no chance, and the vigour of his hitting may be gathered from the fact that no fewer than 200 of his runs were obtained from boundary strokes. "Ranji" is, indeed, now one of the most rapid scorers in the country. The value of his innings to the team which he leads so well is not, however, to be measured merely by its size. For when Sussex began their second innings they had much the worst of the game, and a great responsibility devolved upon Ranjitsinhji, who on Friday evening courageously went in first with Vine. On Saturday these two batsmen made 174 before being separated, and then Fry and his captain defied the by no means insufficient Somerset bowlers for the rest of the day. Fry's share of the spoil was 119 not out, and when the match was left drawn the remarkable total of 466 for one wicket had been obtained.

Thanks chiefly to a century score by Mr. W. P. Robertson, Middlesex gained a really notable victory over Gloucestershire at Cheltenham on Saturday. The earlier stages of the game had gone all in favour of the home team, who finally set Middlesex the task of scoring 291 runs to win. Several wickets had fallen cheaply on Friday night, but on Saturday Mr. Robertson, with assistance from Messrs. Bosanquet and Wells, gained the necessary runs, and Middlesex won by four wickets. Mr. Robertson, who, besides being a capital batsman, is an excellent wicket-keeper, was a member of this year's Cambridge University team. He will no doubt succeed Mr. McGregor as wicket-keeper to the Middlesex eleven, and a better substitute could not be found.

Mems.—Miss Rhona Adair, the Irish lady champion, played a round with "old" Tom Morris at St. Andrews yesterday, and, though he won the first six holes, beat him on the last green.

The athletic team to represent the combined Universities in their matches with the Toronto and M'Gill and Harvard and Yale Universities left Liverpool yesterday in the Mersey line "Commonwealth." The team consits of A. E. Hind (Trinity), F. J. Churchill (Trinity), 100 yards ; L. J. Cornish (Lincoln), S. A. Neave (Magdalen), F. R. Barclay (Trinity), 440 Yards ; H. W. Workman (Pembroke), S. A. Neave and J. R. Cleave (Brasenose), Half-mile ; F. G. Cockshott (Trinity), J. J. Cawthra (Clare), and F. W. Gregson (Christ), One Mile ; H. W. Workman, E. A Dawson (Worcester), and H. P. McNaughton (King's), Two-mile ; G. R. Garnier (Oriel), and E. Allcock (Trinity), Hurdles ; Cornish and W. B. Henderson (Trinity), Long Jump ; G Howard-Smith (Trinity), and J. B. Buckley (Keble), High Jump ; E. G. B. May (Oriel), and Henderson, Hammer. They will be the guests of Sir Thomas Lipton, on "Erin" for the America Cup races.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided.

JURORS FINED.

His lordship fined Mr. J. Lamb and Mr. William Pearse Rs. 50 and Rs. 30, respectively, for non-attendance when the jurors' names were called out.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Jaga Maka, a low-caste Hindu, was charged with attempting to murder his wife on the 28th July last, and also with attempting to commit suicide. Mr. M. M. Murzban, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Vicajee for the defence.

The prisoner confessed that he had committed the offences while under the influence of liquor.

Mr. Vicajee pleaded for mitigation of sentence, stating that both the husband and the wife were under the influence of liquor, and that the injuries received by the latter from the former were due only to an accidental push given by the husband.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to two years rigorous imprisonment.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.

Ramzan Madhavbux and Sakina, (woman), were charged with counterfeiting four two anna pieces on the 16th July last. Mr. Weldon instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Weldon said that in consequence of information received by the police, the house of the accused at Agripada was raided, and they were both arrested, red-handed, counterfeiting the four two anna pieces.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the first accused, and said that the second accused was under the influence of her husband. The second accused was accordingly discharged. The first accused was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

ENTICING AN ALLEGED MINOR.

Janmahomed Haji Cassum, a Mahomedan, was charged with kidnapping Bapubai, a Hindu girl, a minor under the age of sixteen, from the lawful guardianship of her aunt on the 17th July last. Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Davar, instructed by Mr. Hugh Sealy, defended the accused.

Mr. Donald, in opening the case, said that the girl lived at Mahim in the custody of her aunt, and the accused lived with his family in the same house. They had not been there very long before the acquaintance of the aunt and of the girl was made by the accused and his family. Very shortly after the acquaintance, certain proposals were made by the accused to the girl that she should leave the custody of her aunt and go away with him. About the 17th of July, the girl listening to his promises, and induced by the hope probably of getting jewellery and other things that were held out to her, left the custody of her aunt and came with the accused to Bombay. Information was given by the aunt to the police, who discovered the girl in the Bombay Jooma Musjid, and arrested the accused.

Evidence was led for the prosecution, several witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

DACOIT'S DARING EXPLOIT.

A VILLAGE LOOTED.

At the High Court, Appellate Side, on Monday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe were engaged in hearing an appeal in the case of Imperator against Kabir Walad Harjee and four others. The first four accused were, in June last, convicted of dacoity, by Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas, acting Sessions Judge of Khandeish, and were sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The fifth accused was found guilty of dishonestly retaining stolen property and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. N. B. Pendse appeared for the fifth accused ; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, stated that on the 22nd January last, about 7 p. m., ten or fifteen men, some dressed in black and some in khaki, came to the chavdi of the village of Wadari Khurd. Some of them were armed with swords, some with guns, some with clubs, and others with bows and arrows. They asked the patel where the village Mahars and village watchmen were. The patel thought that the men were sepoys, and he sent for the Mahars and the watchmen. On the arrival of two of the Mahars, one of the men stated that they had come to find out certain offenders who had committed crimes in the territories of H. H. the Holkar. Meantime, a gang of about 100 or 125 men came there, armed in the same manner as the others who had preceded them. They kept some of the village men in wrongful restraint and others in fear of instant hurt. They then looted property worth about Rs. 3,140 from fourteen houses and ran away. The Sessions Judge said he did not depend upon the oral evidence alone. There were the voluntary confessions of two of the accused made before the Third Class Magistrate of Yawal. This was not an ordinary grain dacoity. It was the loot of a whole village by a gang of some 100 or 125 men, many of whom were armed with guns, swords, bows and arrows. It did not, however, satisfactorily appear whether any of the five accused were armed with any deadly weapon. The Sessions Judge remarked that the Third Class Magistrate of Yawal should be informed that, before and not after recording the confessions of the accused, he should have asked questions to them to satisfy himself as to the voluntary nature of the confessions which they had come to make ; and that such questions and answers should have been recorded. It was not enough to write such questions and answers at the end of the confessions, as the Magistrate had done in this case. (Queen Empress vs. Appa, the Bom. Law Reporter. 35 and the B. K. Co's circular No. 393, dated 18th February 1901, para 5.) The Sessions Judge convicted the five accused, and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Their lordships dismissed the appeals of the first four accused. They confirmed the conviction of the last accused ; but having regard to the fact that he was in custody for three months before he was sentenced ; and that he had already undergone one month of the sentence of rigorous imprisonment passed on him before he was released on bail, the court did not think it necessary to order his re-arrest and remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence.

MURAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

ACTION AGAINST AN ADVERTISING AGENCY.

At the Small Causes Court, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, Acting Second Judge, disposed of the case in which Mr. N. M. Patel, the constituted attorney of the Singer Manufacturing Company sued Messrs. J. M. F. Carvalho and G.P. Sborling, doing business jointly under the name and style of the Indian Advertising Agency, to recover a sum of Rs. 160, being the amount of damages for breach of contract. Mr. Billimoria, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs ; while Mr. Dadysett, Barrister-at-law, represented the defendant.

It appears from the plaint that the defendants had leased to the plaintiffs a wall at Colaba stipulating that they would let them have that wall by charging them Rs. 10 more than the sum which they themselves had to pay to the owner of the wall. The plaintiffs were informed that defendants had paid Rs. 150 to the owner of the wall. The wall was leased by the plaintiffs from the 1st November 1900 and Rs. 160 were paid in advance. The plaintiffs subsequently ascertained that the owner of the wall had been paid Rs. 60 only. They submitted that the defendants were unable to put the plaintiffs in possession of the wall to enable them to paint their advertisement thereon. Hence the claim. The defendants admitted having received Rs. 160, but denied that they had misrepresented the matter to the plaintiffs. There was an obstruction to the wall owing to an intervening corrugated-iron shed belonging to Messrs. Kiddle and Company.

His Honor in giving his judgment said the defendants having agreed to lease the wall to the plaintiffs they were liable to put them in proper possession of the same, that was to say, to put them in a position to enable them to use the wall for the purpose for which they had taken it. The evidence showed that the defendants fully realised the position in which they stood towards the plaintiffs before they could keep the money they had received from the plaintiff. Since then the defendants had attempted to remove the obstruction which had kept off the plaintiffs from getting at the wall. They, however, said that they had done all that they needed to do and that there had not been any breach of contract. But his Honor held that it was not so. The Court, therefore, passed a decree for Rs. 160 in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 24th August, 1901, there was rain in all the affected districts and Native States, except Jath and Daphlapur. The fall was generally satisfactory in Northern Gujarat, in six talukas of Khandesh, two of Naisk and one of Poona, but light or insignificant elsewhere. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Nasik and Dharwar, elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding Week.	Week under report.
Workers	233,801	217,947
Dependants	47,719	47,094
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	143,200	136,368

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have increased in Nasik by 184, in Satra by 69 and in Bijapur by 68 ; while in other districts they have decreased as follows :—Belgam, 7,502 ; Sholapur, 7,143 ; Panch Mahal, 781 ; Poona, 542 ; Dharwar, 290 ; Ahmednagar, 241 ; Ahmedabad, 233 ; Kaira, 55 ; and Khandesh, 13.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in Sholapur by 287, in Bijapur by 69 and in Belgaum by 46, while they have decreased in the other districts. One small work under civil agency for the employment of people near their homes was opened in Bijapur.

An allotment of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for small works in Ahmednagar.

THE FAMINE RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay	280814	143229	424043
Central Provinces	...	3954	3954
Total British Provinces	280814	147183	427997
Native States.			
Rajputana States	..	181	181
Central India States	1127	1105	2332
Hyderabad	5622	2191	7813
Baroda	17721	9073	26794
Bombay Native States	37041	4364	41405
Mysore	2491	..	2491
Total Native States	64002	16914	180916
Grand Total	341816	164097	505913

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay	266,834	136,329	403,193	— 20850
Central Provinces	...	4,048	4,048	+ 91
Total British Provinces	266,864	140,377	407241	— 20756
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	178	178	— 3
Central India States	2542	414	2986	+ 754
Hyderabad	5429	2137	7566	— 247
Baroda	17,49	8648	26397	— 397
Bombay Native States	34974	4542	39516	— 1889
Mysore	..	..	*	— 2491
Total Native States	60,691	15,949	76643	— 4273
Grand Total	327,558	156,326	483,884	— 25029

* Figures not reported.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 15th and 16th competitions of this monsoon season took place at Colaba on Saturday afternoon with excellent results. Twenty-six competitors took part and some good scores were made at both distances. Particulars, etc., of the "Special macth" for next Saturday will be published in a few days. The following are the scores made last Saturday :—

500 YARDS.

	Rifle used.	Points alld.	Score.	Total.
Corpl M Veevers, B V R	M H	1	24	25 c
Mr Featherstone, Civilian	M H	1	24	25 b
Gnr Davis, B V A	M H C	2	23	25 a
Major T M English, B V R	L E	—	21	21
Sergt W Walmsley, B V R	M H	1	20	21
Lieut H S Jacob, G I P R V	M H	1	20	21
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	M H	1	19	20
Sgt-Major Owens, B V A	M H C	2	18	20
Vol J Palmer, B B C I R V	M H	1	18	19
Gnr Hemlie, B V A	M H C	2	17	19 d
Lce-Corpl J Stanley, B B C I R V	M H	1	16	17
Clr-Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	M H	1	16	17
Sergt-Maj R W Pennington, B V A	L M	—	16	16
Trooper A Tosh, B L H	M H C	2	14	16
Gnr Murray, B V A	M H C	2	12	14
Clr-Sergt O'Donnell, C Depot	L E	—	13	13
Private G Miles, O L I	L M	—	12	12
Trooper H O Coates, B L H	M H C	2	10	12
Corpl Ewing, B V A	M H C	2	10	12
Vol Race, B V R	M H	1	10	11
Mr Jones, Civilian	M H C	2	9	11
Trooper Spence, B L H	M H C	Retired		
Trooper Carruthers, B L H	M H C	"		
Lieut S E Greaves, B V R	M H	"		
Vol T Stockbridge, B V R	M H	"		
Cyclist Sutherland, B V R	M H	"		

a Winner 1st Spoon.
b H C 4 points Winner 2nd Spoon.
c H C 6 points Winner 3rd Spoon.
d Winner 4th Spoon.

600 YARDS.

	Rifle used.	Points alld.	Score.	Total.
Corpl M Veevers, B V R	M H	2	23	25
Trooper H O Coates, B V A	M H C	4	21	25
Vol Race, B V R	M H	2	21	23 a
Lieut H S Jacob, G I P R V	M H	2	21	23
Trooper A Tosh, B L H	M H C	4	19	23 b
Gnr Murray, B V A	M H C	4	19	23 c
Sergt Maj R W Pennington B V A	L M	—	22	22
Lce-Corpl J Stanley, B B C I R V	M H	2	20	22 d
Clr-Sergt W Fry, G I P R V	M H	2	19	21
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R V	M H	2	19	21
Sergt W Walmsey, B V R	M H	2	18	20
Sgt-Major Owens, B V A	M H C	4	16	20
Major T M English, B V R	L E	—	19	19
Mr Featherstone, Civilian	M H	2	17	19
Mr Jones, Civilian	M H	2	16	18
Gnr Hemlie, B V A	M H C	4	14	18
Gnr Davis, B V A	M H C	4	13	17
Corpl Ewing, B V A	M H C	4	13	17
Vol J Palmer, B B C I R V	M H	2	10	12
Cyclist Sutherland, B V R	M H	2	8	10
Clr-Sergt O'Donnell, C Depot	L E	Retired.		
Trooper Carruthers, B L H	M H C	"		
Lieut S E Greaves, B V R	M H	"		
Trooper Spence B L H	M H C	"		
Vol T Stockbridge, B V R	M H	"		

a Winner 1st Spoon.
b H C 2 points Winner 2nd Spoon.
d " " " 3rd Spoon.
d " " " 4th Spoon.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 23th August were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	217	211
Karachi	3	1
Districts		
Poona (including cantonment)	1	1
Surat	192	182
Thana	89	63
Poona (excluding City)	26	12
Satara	435	282
Sholapur	9	7
Kolaba	86	57
Ratnagiri	1	1
Belgaum	814	558
Dharwar	1,424	994
Bijapur	2	0
Kanara	11	8
Kathiawar	5	0
Kolhapur	860	643
Cutch	69	50
Baroda Territory	34	20
Total	4,288	3,037
Week ending August 16th	3,834	2,867
Total to date	474,816	371,337

Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach Khandeish, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Aden, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur were free during the week. One European case occurred in Dharwar.

Walter Dimmick, formerly chief clerk of the United States Mint, has been arrested on a charge of stealing 30,000 dollars in gold, and of misappropriating the funds in his hands for the purchase of supplies.

John Winters, who was arrested at San Francisco on Aug 10 on a charge of being concerned in the robbery of gold bullion from the Selby Smelting Works, has made a confession and has disclosed the hiding place of the stolen gold, 130,000 dollars of which have already been recovered, while it is expected the balance will also be found before long. The bullion was hidden beneath three feet of water near the outlet of the tunnel through which the strong-room of the smelting works was reached. Winters says he has no accomplices.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

In a very temperate and well-reasoned article in the July issue of the "Nineteenth Century," headed "The Missionaries and the Empire," an article which would be of more value if the facts on which it is based were less open to contradiction, Mr. Frederick Greenwood shows that he clearly understands what the Allied Powers of the world have really effected in China in the last year. He says : "The formalities of peace we may expect will soon be re-established—the formalities of peace but very little more. No one can have watched the evolution of affairs in China during the last twelve months more closely, with greater interest, with keener intelligence, or with better means of interpretation than the sounder minds in the directorate of the English and American Missionary Societies. And considering what they have seen in that time, how the invasion of the European Powers has been met, and what the end of it is, I cannot suppose that they believe to-day in a cowed and truly submissive China. A year ago that was looked for universally as a matter of course ; but what the much-concerned missionary societies behold to-day is something quite different, China has been as heavily punished as it well could be and is not touched. All Christendom sallied forth to crush the revolt, and the revolt is encouraged by the outcome of the enterprise. The hope and aim of the expedition to Peking was to strike a resounding blow of intimidation. The blow has been delivered, it does not intimidate, and the expedition returns. It set out with every appearance of the unity and concord which for Chinese statesmen (who are not all absolute Boxers, but are all for liberation from foreign control) is their greatest dread. It returns in what harmony we see, after the campaignings and the diplomatisings—so significantly unfinished—that we know of.

"A year ago, when we were all fired with righteous indignation at the atrocities that had been committed in the North, when we had what seemed good reason to be convinced that not a foreigner was left alive in Peking, when we were full of determination that the Manchu Government should be cast out root and branch, excepting only the Emperor and his personal friends and supporters among the Manchus, the Count de Bezaure, the then Consul-General of France at Shanghai predicted exactly what the situation would be to-day. He was sure from past experience that within a year the Allies would retire baffled by the difficulty of destroying a big jellyfish in any reasonable time with a sword. But this has not been the only cause of the conspicuous failure that the Allies have made. They set out with a programme on which they were all agreed on paper, but they had very different aims in their hearts. Li-Hung-Chang, by undertaking, as it is understood, to put no obstacles in the way of Russia's occupation of Manchuria secured Russia's friendship for the Empress-Dowager, the only hope for a permanent amelioration in the condition of China and her relations with foreigners being in the final dismissal of the Empress-Dowager from power, and the reinstatement of the Emperor with a government of reformers. Russia, who very naturally regards her own interests first, does not want China to be strong any more than she wants Turkey to be strong. France, too, has her own reasons, apart from her devotion to Russia, for being a little kind to the faults of the Empress-Dowager. Germany has designs of her own on China, as may be easily gathered by those who read the translations in the English papers from the German official and semi-official Press. The United States and Japan are honestly anxious to join with England in doing what is possible to promote the prosperity and preserve the integrity of China, but the United States is indisposed to undertake a crusade for that purpose, and her paramount anxiety has been to get out of China as soon as the Legations were relieved, while the state of Japan's finances obliges her to refrain at present from a policy of adventure, and she is fully occupied with watching Russia. The crucial mistake was made a year ago when General Gaselee after the capture of Peking allowed himself to be shoved aside by the Russians and did not hurry on at once to intercept the flying Court. We had no one in Peking clear-sighted enough to see the importance of this, or bold enough to undertake it. The Allies went up to relieve the Legations ; the Legations were relieved and nothing more was thought of. The very first condition on which all the Powers were agreed was the punishment of the guilty parties. One or two have committed suicide, one or two died, or, like the notorious eunuch Li-Lien-ying, had their deaths reported, and two, who had hoped to be able to continue to hide themselves in Peking, were executed by the Allies ; but the chief offenders are alive and unharmed, and the Empress-Dowager still governs China with an inner Cabinet of reactionaries, and the Emperor is still a virtual prisoner. Our Government has not even insisted on the punishment of those guilty of the Chuchou massacre, and Pao Taotai, as our Hangchow correspondent writes us, is walking about Hangchow a free man, laughing in his sleeve at our ineptitude. As our correspondent says, and his remarks have a much wider application, 'The manner in which England and the United States have allowed the Chuchou affair to go into history with simply no punishment at all is a blot on their fair names, and will in time to come constitute another count in China's complaint against other Powers. Had proper punishment been demanded and obtained the Chinese sense of justice itself would have been satisfied. As it is now the feeling of the masses in Chuchou and in other parts of the province is that the Chinese Government has condoned the massacre of last year, and that the foreign nations concerned had no power to interfere. Such mistakes have in the past borne such sad fruit that one cannot understand on what basis our Governments have allowed this failure of justice.' The Chinese people have suffered, in some places very severely, and the whole people are to be burdened for forty years with the payment of a heavy indemnity, but the Chinese Government is just what it was before, with its misrule and corruption unchecked and with an added hatred of foreigners and their friends. A few people who had little or nothing to do with the fighting have enriched themselves with robbery under the humorous title of loot, the Legation area at Peking has been extended, and some territory has been taken at Tientsin and called concessions, but the situation, as far as regards the hoped for regeneration of China, seems much more hopeless than it did a year ago, nor has any effective guarantee been secured against a recurrence of last year's outrages."—"N. C. Herald."

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Captain Carlyon Bellairs has written the following to the "Westminster Gazette" :—I do not often find myself disagreeing with the views of the "Westminster Gazette," but as a naval officer accustomed to study the commercial and strategic position of this country, I hope and trust the Liberal Party will oppose the third reading of the Pacific Cable Bill. Apart from all argument on the matter, it is a senseless proceeding to appoint a Committee to inquire into the submarine cable question and then to invite Parliament to sanction this particular scheme without having the evidence of that Committee before Parliament. Amongst others, I was invited by Lord Balfour of Burleigh to give evidence before that Committee, and I gave my reasons for supporting an alternative cable to Australia via Hawaii, making the third route to Australia. The Government propose to take the cable via the barren island of Fanning. They have made no proposals for defending the landing points on Fanning Island. I am awaiting these proposals with some curiosity, for one does not necessarily safeguard a telegraph station, altogether out of the way of naval defence by merely planting guns. The question has not even been considered. If the cable were to go via Hawaii, the United States holds the view, and lays it down as international law, that if England is at war with another Power all messages are free to pass, and the cable cannot be cut except in British territorial waters. The proposed cable, via Fanning Island, according to this view, can be cut along the whole route. The span to Fanning Island will be the longest in the world, and this will make the cost of cabling much more expensive than it would be if the route via Hawaii were selected. In addition, Honolulu (Hawaii) is a great port of call ; Fanning Island, as I have said, is a barren and defenceless island.

Now, Sir, I wish to point out that the whole weight of Service opinion before my Committee on the subject has been dead against the proposed route via Fanning Island. I lectured on the subject of the Routes of Submarine Cables at the Royal United Service Institution, and both Sir George Clarke and Sir John Colomb strongly supported my view that the cable ought to be taken via Honolulu. Sir George Clarke also stated that my views were in agreement with those of the Secret Departmental Committee of Experts in 1891. They are our two greatest authorities on Imperial Defence. In addition one of the Agents-General of the Colonies, who is on the Pacific Cable Board, has since said to me that he has come round to my view, and that I will have the satisfaction of saying "I told you so" when the country discovers its mistake. Sir, I hope Parliament will save the country another fiasco such as the Alderney Breakwater and Gibraltar Docks. I do not want the satisfaction of saying, "I told you so." Commercially and strategically the Fanning Island route is a mistake, and we have everything to gain by linking our system with the proposed American cables to Honolulu.

POONA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.
HANDICAP.
The Pony Hurdles—Distance 1 mile

Good Boy 11-8
Sweet Marie II 10-13
Darling 10-6
Helios 10-0
Ruddigore 9-12
Hurlingham 9-9
Hoosainee 8-8

A PICNIC EXTRAORDINARY.

"Pompey and Cæsar were very much alike, especially Pompey," says the Comic Latin Grammar, and the same might apply to English and Irish picnics. A picnic is a picnic all the world over, but nevertheless it can be the same with a difference. A Kerry picnic in fine weather has no special features, but the one I have in my mind was carried out under great atmospheric difficulties. That is where the difference came in. It was *the* picnic of the year, and it was to be held on Banna Sands, the favourite spot for picnickers in and around Tralee. Banna Sands stretch for miles along Ballyheigh Bay, rounded on the north by Kerry Head.

The day began cheerfully with a terrific thunder-storm. The rain came down in tropical torrents, the thunder played around like volleys of artillery, rolling along the Slieve Mish Mountains and echoed back by the Stacks. A steamy mist rose up as though from the lower regions, the lightning wrapped the house in flame, the ground floor was flooded. Thunderstorms are rarely seen or heard in Kerry; the nervous amongst us hid in cupboards ; the end of the world seemed at hand. At last the rain ceased, but a dismal swamp prevailed everywhere. The waters retreated from the ground floor, leaving a delightful carpet of black mud, and the voice of the charwoman was heard in the land.

"What a pity for the picnic!" said the English visitor, looking disconsolately at the mountains—or, to be more correct, at the misty forms which showed where the mountains lurked.

"Oh, *these* won't interfere with it," was the reply.

"What! you don't mean to say you will go to a picnic on a day like this?"

"Of course. No one will think of postponing it and everyone will turn up if it keeps as fine (*sic*) as this."

The English One, who had not been long enough in Kerry to know that weather troubles us but little marvelled, but looked incredulous. English weather is a fetish—witness the servile way in which every conversation is prefixed by a reference to it. Not so in Kerry. Let us eat, drink, and be merry, we say, and let the weather go hang. Fires will dry wet clothes, brushes will remove mud, and a drop of the "cratur" will keep off colds.

Let not this weather disquisition, however, give the reader the idea that Ireland means a continuous downpour. 'Tis a grossly maligned country in more ways than one and its weather will compare favourably with English and Scotch samples, leaving a balance to the credit of Erin, I dare wager.

Let us return to our picnic.

We "bike" into the town along the black slate road, which is almost dry again, and train to Ardfert, where the historic abbey—the residence of the Crosbie family—lies. The road runs through somewhat English-looking scenery, broad green fields on either hand and hedge-enclosed lands, where the mud is—indescribable. Revellers proceeding to the picnic overtake us or are overtaken, some on bicycles like ourselves, skidding about gaily on the grease—oh, for the black slate road!—others in traps.

Presently we reach the sandhills and hear the booming of the sea. Innumerable heads, appearing over the top of the sandhills, proclaim that we are by no means first arrivals. Already the hostess is beginning to unpack. "Everyone must bring his own mug and a cake" was the invitation, by the way, and we have carried a two-pounder at the "handle-bar," not to speak of crockery. The cloth is spread, the kettle is set boiling against the arrival of the entire party. It is an ideal spot for a picnic. The rolling sandhills extend for miles, shelving down to the broad yellow sand. If the mist would but lift from the grey still water, if the drizzling rain would but cease, 'twould be quite perfect. As it is, there is a charm in the neutral tints.

Here come the rest of us in tens and twenties—cycles, traps, side-cars, even a tandem—seventy souls in all, mackintoshed up to the ears, yet in the most jovial spirits. "Parson" has brought a camera to immortalise the scene, but the weatherwise amongst us shake their heads dubiously and glance at the thick greyness over the bay and the unyielding drizzle. It is a most extraordinary sight—this vast concourse standing on the sandhills ; it is too wet to sit down, and we cannot afford to disregard rheumatism, even in Kerry—drinking tea and cracking jokes in a pitiless downpour, for thereinto the drizzle presently turns.

"Faith, there'll not be much dhroy with about to-day," says the Irrepressible One.

Tea being finished, the English One thought that a retreat would be suggested. 'Divil a bit!' It might clear up at any moment. Therefore a cricket match on the sands and rounders thereafter were entered into with zest, and sure enough the greyness lifted. It was seven o'clock ere the lights of home were sighted, and the sun went down in a glorious sky. Wiser, but certainly not sadder, the English One returned from that picnic ; rather let us say amazed, charmed, and pondering on the energy, the capacity for enjoyment, and the light-heartedness of the Irish character which the afternoon had so forcibly brought home. For mark you, the seventy number amongst them not only youths and maidens, but also chaperons and potent, grave, and reverend signiors. Never, we are sure, will the English One forget that weird scene—the seventy mackintoshed souls standing out on the green sandhills against the grey sky, the broad stretch of yellow sands and the misty ocean beyond, rain trickling in streams from hat brims, and the clatter of teacups and babble of voices and laughter rising above the fall of the waves.

N. B.—One lady had ridden "nineteen" miles to take part in it. "A sermon in a nutshell for the blase" Londoner.—

Bella Sidney Woolf in the "Westminster."

BOYS, OR GIRLS?

PROFESSOR SCHENK HOLDS FAST TO HIS THEORY.

Professor Schenk, of Vienna, whose theories of determination of sex attained widespread notoriety a couple of years ago, stood by his guns at the Zoological Congress on Aug. 15.

The professor said his attention was attracted to the subject twenty years ago, when he kept silk-worms. At that time he was poor, and frequently had difficulty in providing for himself and the silkworms had often to go on short commons. He was struck with the fact that after the periods of poor living the worms developed male moths.

Afterwards he came across a work of the noted African traveller, Gerhardt Rohalf, who made the statement that in the hunger-stricken parts of Africa the majority of the inhabitants were males. He pursued the subject more deeply, and the result of his observations was to convince him that diet greatly affected the sex of the child.

If boys are desired, said the professor, the mother must largely diminish the amount of albumen in her food. He could make no statement as to the contrary procedure resulting in the appearance of girls.

Professor Schenk vigorously denied that he had any connection with a chocolate firm which, it was alleged, boomed his theory for the sale of its wares. He was also indignant at the suggestion that his services had been sought by an Imperial couple whose wedded life hitherto has only been blessed by girls.

The lecture was loudly applauded by a large audience, among whom were many ladies.

IMITATION NEW POTATOES.

A piece of modern deception, of which the inventors evidently think as being "no small potatoes," is described in "Popular Science." Late in the season, after other crops are out of the way, the gardener plants a crop of late and good-keeping potatoes. The time has been chosen from experience, and is opportune for a yield of small potatoes before the frosts of winter come down upon the gardener's truck patch. These potatoes are dug and buried in heaps in the open field and left until spring opens and the new potato season arrives. At the proper times the heaps are opened and the potatoes sorted according to size. In the meantime a large kettle or vat is set in the field adjacent to the potato heaps, and made ready by filling with water and adding sufficient lye to effectually curl the skin of the potato when dipped into the boiling solution. A crane and metal basket are rigged, so that the dipping can be done expeditiously, and the way that new potatoes are turned out is astonishing. The effect of dipping any potato, no matter how old, into this boiling lye solution is to crack and curl the skin, and at the same time it hardens or makes the potato much more firm, so that its resemblance to a new potato is so near that it would be hard to pick out the impostor, from appearance alone, from a basket of the genuine article. After dipping the potatoes are rinsed in another vat and spread out to dry in the sun, and cure into perfect new potatoes, and the work is complete. Fortunately mutton can't be turned into lamb by a similar process.

The Assize Court at Sofia, on August 14, acquitted the four members of the Macedonian Committee charged with complicity in the murders of M. Fitowsky and Professor Michaeleanu. Those who were present in the court received the verdict with cries of "Long Live Justice"! A great crowd, which had assembled in the street received the result of the trial with renewed enthusiasm, shouts being raised of "Long Live Sarafoff!"

Its awkward when the doubles of great men meet in a railway carriage. In the States, three such men encountered one another and each mistook the other two for either President McKinley, Mr. Grover Cleveland, or Mr. Bryan. In such incidents there are possibilities. Suppose the double of Sir John Gorst met the double of Lord Hugh Cecil in the same compartment in which the double of Mr. Balfour was meeting the double of Mr. Bowles. What then?

HERE, THE

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demon wreckers, or of the Devil at
storms. An echo is affected by wind an
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who set the sound waves going, and of th
are stationed to hear them, will often make
ordinary differences in the result. If you try ex
ments in the confined opening of a river valley,
may happen on results that are infinitely curious an
complex. Such a valley running up the headland
opposite Falmouth, England, is a very hiding-place
for echoes, and the voice will cry out at unsuspected
quarters ; but move on only a few feet, and the
phenomena will often vanish like an airy vision.—
"Pearson's Magazine."

A friend of mine, in the full enjoyment of a long motor-car ride in a lovely country (says the "Free Lance"), broke down far away from a village in a deserted corner near a thicket. A spring had gone wrong that required the lightest of ligatures with an elastic propensity. He had given things up in despair! It was no go! Without the requisite aid he was stranded and helpless. Suddenly he saw approaching down the lane a rustic maiden. His face beamed with hope. Here was his chance. Now or never! But stay ; did he dare? Yes, he would! Shyly he approached the maiden. Might he ask her a question? "Why not?" she responded. "But I must whisper it," he said. "Then do so," retorted the girl. He whispered! The maiden blushed! Then she, too, whispered softly. Yes, I do, and nodded. Yes, I will. An exciting interval for the motor-carist followed. He modestly turned his head and gazed blankly into space. The maid retired into the thicket. Then followed a peal of laughter. Then back came the girl with downcast eyes and presented him with—what do you think? why, an elastic garter! Instantly the repair was made. He kissed the maiden's hand, and gaily drove away, but when he turned his head at the bend of the road she placed her fingers to her rosy lips and returned the kiss. Who shall say, after this, that in these days of science the age of chivalry is dead?

Further and fuller particulars are to hand of the motor-car accident which occurred at Red House, near Doncaster, Captain Laycock, with Captains Craddock and Wilson, who had been staying at Wiseton Hall, arranged to go for a few days' shooting to the north. They left Wiseton accompanied by a Frenchman named Goulard, who acted as servant. All went well until they arrived at Red House, about five miles from Doncaster. There the road divides, one part going to Pontefract and the other to Wakefield. The party took the former, which has a nasty fall. Before they had gone far the motor swerved, and the next moment had run against the hedge. The contact caused the car to overturn, and all the party were thrown out. Captain Laycock was found under the car with his shoulder dislocated, Captain Wilson had his leg fractured, while Captain Craddock was unconscious, and it was found he was suffering from concussion of the brain.

READERS.

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led "The Cankerworm." Mr. W.
blish "While Charlie Was Away,"
Bigelow. Mr. John Murray will have
Mr. S. R. Crockett's "Love Idylls."
te at present decided upon by Messrs.
the publication of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's
ssrs. Harper are about to issue a new novel
E. Wilkins, entitled "The Portion of
"Our Lady of the Ice" is the title of a novel
Constance Sutcliff, which Messrs. Greening
nce for early publication.

Mr. Rowland Ward will publish in December Mr. R. Lydekker's "Great and Small Game of Europe, Western and Northern Asia, and America." The volume will contain eight hand-coloured illustrations, and the edition is limited to 250 copies.—Messrs. Skeffington are preparing for early publication a volume by the Rev. J. U. Glanville on "The Acrostic Poems of the Old Testament."—Next month Messrs. Harper will issue an edition of "She Stoops to Conquer," the features of which will be the illustrations by Mr. E. A. Abbey and the binding.—Mr. Edmund Cundler, whose book "A Vagabond in Asia" has been well received, has recently started on a journey to Thibet.

The same number of "Literature" record the interesting fact that the Grand Vizier's recent circular forbidding Mussulman families to employ European governesses is the result of the effect produced upon the Sultan's mind by a novel by "A Circassian Lady," lately published in Paris, and entitled "La Courtisane de la Montagne," which has for its thesis the danger of the uprooting of Ottoman ideals by surrendering Ottoman youths and girls to the influences of European liberalism. The "Academy" might offer a prize for the best list of the novels which have effected revolutions in law or manners.

The "Daily Chronicle" infers from an examination of the publishers' autumn lists, which show that comparatively few six-shilling novels will be issued next season, that the six-penny has killed the six-shilling novel. It adds that the popularity of the six-penny novel has provoked much lamentation among binders, and especially among those firms who in the days of the three-volumed library edition did a big business. It is as Pater said, "One of those moments in which the progress of a great thing presses hard and sharp on the happiness of individuals, through whose discouragement and decrease humanity, in more fortunate persons, comes a step nearer to its final success"—the success in this case of "phenomenal circulations."

The announcement of forthcoming biographies of George Eliot by Mr. Leslie Stephen, of Richardson by Mr. Austin Dobson, and of Hazlitt by Mr. Birrell, has naturally attracted considerable attention among persons of literary tastes. All three books are to be volumes in Messrs. Macmillan's series of "English Men of Letters," edited by Mr. John Morley, which thus makes a fresh start under the most favourable conditions. The other additions announced are no less promising in character. They are:—Tennyson, by Sir Alfred Lyall; Crabbe, by Canon Ainger; Matthew Arnold, by Mr. Herbert Paul; and Jane Austen, by Professor Beeching.

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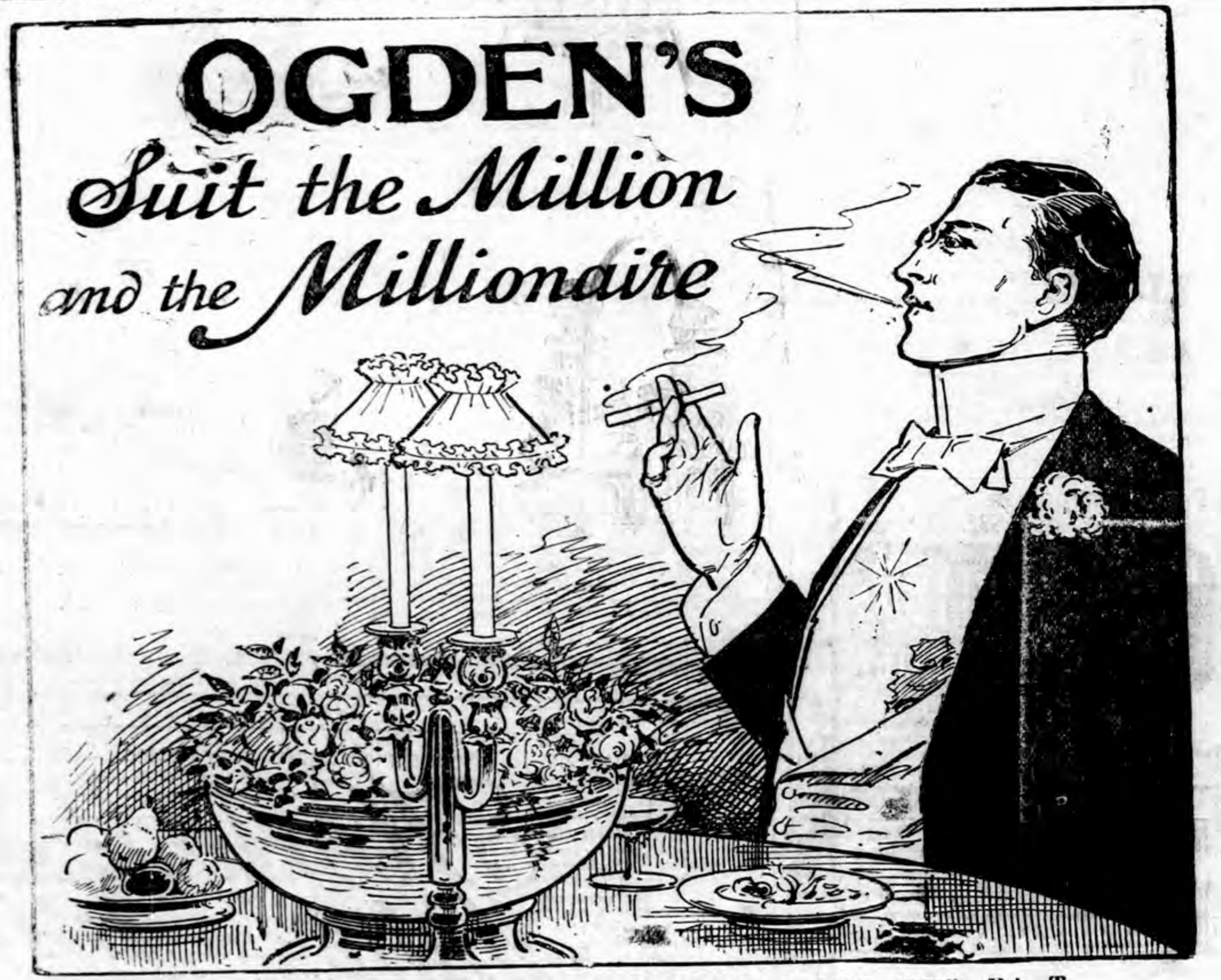

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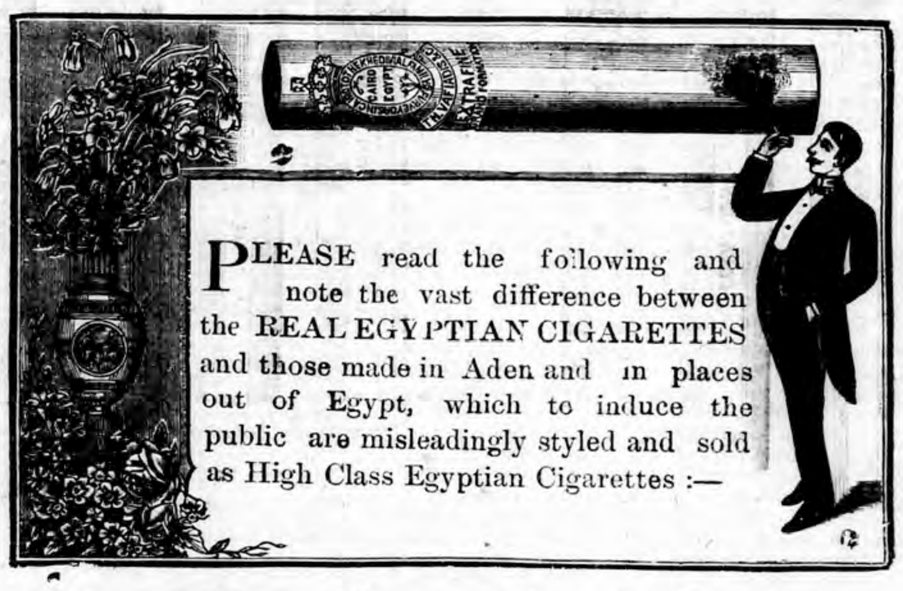

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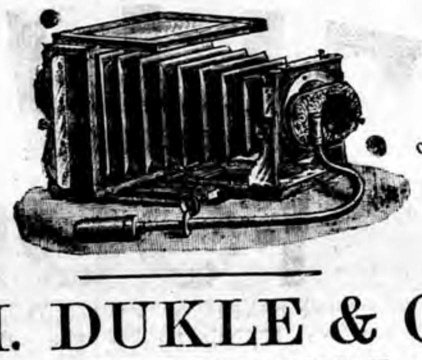

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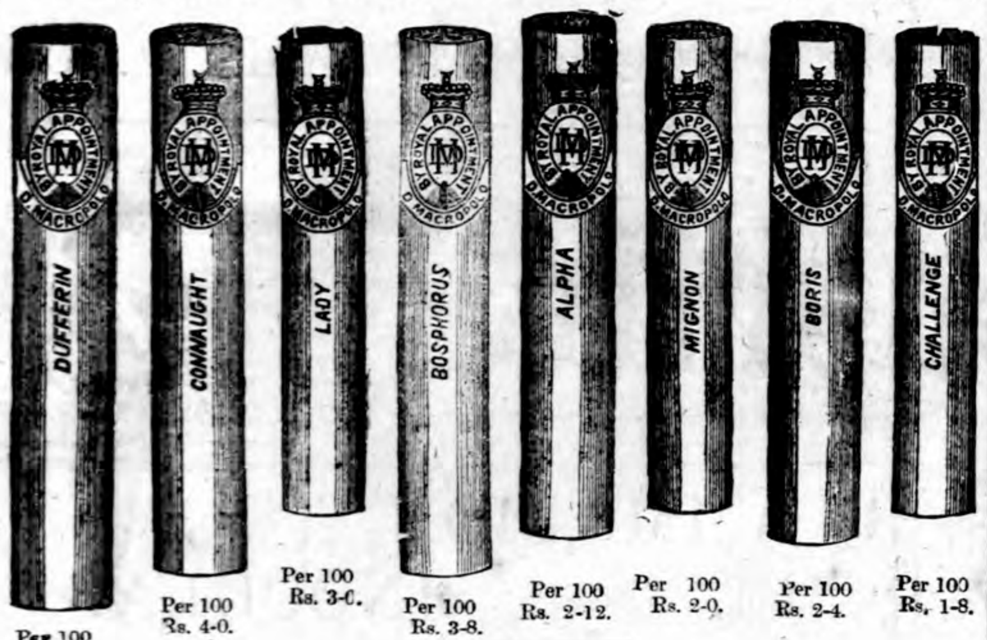

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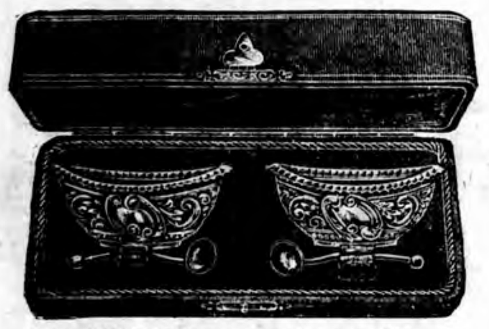

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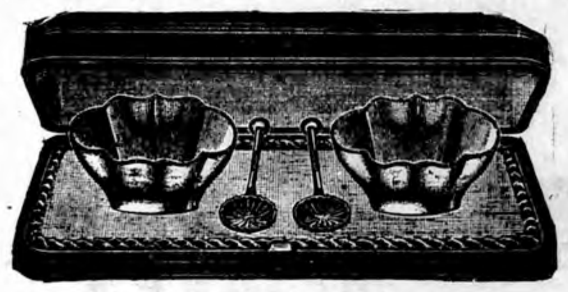

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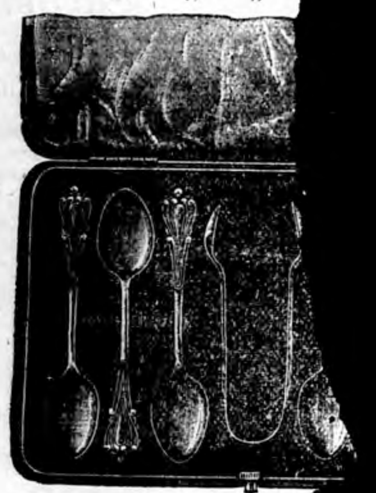

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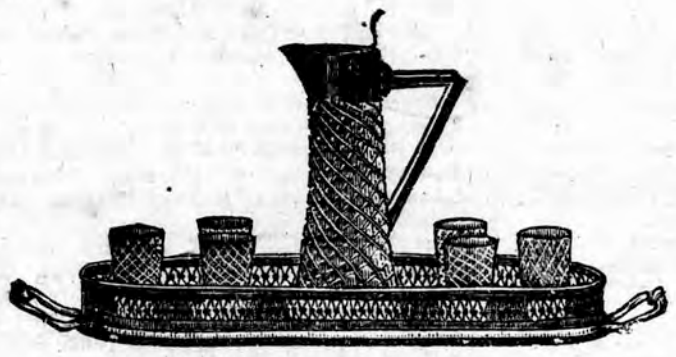

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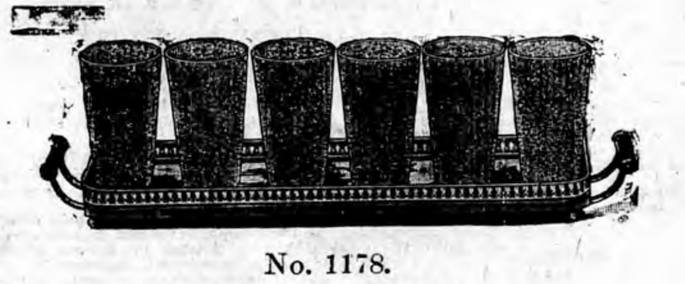

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